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IN 2003.

The year two thousand three had come, and in the realms of space
An exile from the planet Mars had moonward turned his face.
His toe stubbed on a meteor, he took a sudden fall
And landed unexpectedly on this terrestrial ball.

He struck a housetop in his flight, which seemed to him so high
He thought it the dividing line between the earth and sky.
Gymnastics he had done at home, and when he reached the street
Was none the worse and proud to think of his most strenuous feat.

To his surprise the men he saw wore armor polished bright;
From crown to sole it covered them, their features out of sight.
"Oh, what, and why?" he asked a form, who, standing far aloof,
Replied, "This armour guarantees its wearer microbe proof."

"Your ladies fair, and where are they?" the startled Martian cried.
His answer was, "One hundred years we've kept them locked inside.
Their trailing skirts caught countless germs along the public way;
The legislature passed an act; indoors the ladies stay.

"This suit is microscopical and should a germ appear
Its form would be reflected in the surface bright and clear.
We teach our schoolboys to discern between the various kinds;
Bacteriology is all that occupies their minds."
E'en as he spake a hungry germ prepared for swift attack;
Its talons sharp extended were, and bristling with its back.
It made a thrust; the Martian fled with many a piercing scream
Alas, alack, the tale is done, for, lo, it was adream.

—Albany Times-Union.

AN IDYLL OF THE CHOIR.

She sat on the steps of the organ loft,
Just after the second hymn;
And through nave and choir to the cool gray spire
The sound rose faint and dim,
As they settled themselves in the church below
For the sermon that followed next,
And I seated myself at the alto's side
As the parson took his text.

I marked the tender flush of her cheek
And the gleam of her golden hair,
The snowy kerchief round her neck,
And her throat all white and bare;
A throat so white that indeed it might
An anchorite entice;
And I faintly heard the parson's word
As he preached of paradise.

My arm stole gently round her waist
Until our fingers met;
And a flitting blush made the tender flush
Of her cheek grow deeper yet.
Snowy and fair the hand beneath,
And brown the palm above,
And the brown closed softly over the white
As the parson spoke of love.

Ah, who is wise when deep blue eyes
Meet his and look coyly down?
Who would not drink, nor care to think
Of Envy's jealous frown?
'Twas but to bend till I felt her breath
Grow warm on my cheek, and then
My lips just softly touched her own
As the parson said Amen.

—New York Press.

THE RICHEST UNIVERSITY.

The endowment of Stanford university is greater than that of any other two institutions of learning in America—amounting to over $30,000,000. It consists mainly of interest-bearing securities and a landed endowment of over 100,000 acres, says the Sunset Magazine. The Vina estate in Tehama county and the Gridley estate in Butte county are the largest tracts. In the erection of the university buildings it has never been necessary to touch the principal of this vast endowment. The interest has met all requirements. The location of the university is ideal. The Santa Clara valley is, in climate and natural beauty, one of the most attractive portions of California. It is protected from the fogs and winds of the coast, yet it is close enough to the sea to escape the summer heat of the interior. Over 30,000 acres are included in the university estate.

It Did the Work.

"Just see how my poor hands are chapped, Mr. Milligan.

"Dear, dear, how sad! But, really, I didn't suppose there was room on your little hands for chaps, Miss Lutie. I'm sure these are merely half-grown chappies."

The announcement of the engagement will appear next Sunday.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Chance to Get Even.

First Plumber—Well, my doctor just telephoned me that something was wrong.

Second Plumber—He has been calling on you regularly, hasn't he?

First Plumber—Yes, now I'm going to return his visits.—Life.

Might Have Added "Windy."

The poet says: "Some days must be dark and gloomy." This has been one of them. He might have added "windy," and then the dscription would have been complete.—Webb City (Mo.) Register.

COLONEL MONROE'S DOCTRINE

Colonel Monroe Discusses Marriage and Race Suicide.

"Did you read what President Roosevelt says about people who don't get married and raise a big family of children?" said Postmaster Jenkins. "Here it is in Dr. Renold's magazine. The doctor didn't call for it tonight, and so I took it out of his box and glanced over it. Let me read what the President says. Teddy always hits the nail square on the head."

"Read it," assented Colonel Monroe. Postmaster Jenkins adjusted his glasses, cleared his throat and impressively read the following:

"The man or woman who deliberately avoids marriage and has a heart so cold as to know no passion, and a brain so shallow and selfish as to dislike having children is, in effect, a criminal against the race and should be an object of contemptuous abhorrence by all healthy people."

"That's what I say," declared Mr. Jenkins. "I've got no sorter use for people of them kind."

"An object of contemptuous abhorrence?" mused Colonel Monroe, glancing at Judge Sawyer. "What do you think of that judge? I believe that I should have asserted that a person of that description is, in effect, deficient in the noblest qualities of manhood or womanhood and should therefore be an object of pity to all who are so fortunate as to be normal and hence healthy. The President has described a cripple and holds him up for scorn. To be born with a heart devoid of love, and a brain shallow and selfish, is a calamity. You might as well denounce a man for being blind and malformed. But I do not believe that President Roosevelt meant what he said."

"The President recognizes the unfortunate trend away from marriage on the part of American-born citizens," said Judge Sawyer, "and with his customary earnestness sounds a note of warning. President Eliot, of Harvard, proves conclusively that the future classes of that great university cannot be recruited from the children of its graduates. From many unquestioned sources we learn that the birth-rate among our wealthy and prosperous classes is steadily decreasing. This raises a most serious problem."

"It seems to be a fact beyond dispute that the birth rate decreases in proportion to the wealth of the respective classes of society, does it not?" asked Colonel Monroe.

"Beyond a doubt," answered Judge Sawyer. "It is true even here in Lincolnville, where the lines between riches and poverty are not so closely drawn. Of course, there are exceptions, and I am happy to say that you and I are two of them, but, as a rule, the greatest blessing of the man in poor or in moderate circumstances is a large family of children."

"We may assume, then, that if everyone became wealthy the race would eventually disappear?" said Colonel Monroe.

"Statistics seem to warrant that conclusion. What point do you intend to make from this cross-examination, Colonel Monroe?" Judge Sawyer raised his eyes suspiciously.

"You have just repudiated another of your pet theories," replied Colonel Monroe. It did not originate with you, but in common with most men who gave thought to such subjects you never doubted its truth until recent years. When you and I were young men, political economy consisted mainly in a belief in two propositions: First, that competition was the life of trade, and second, that the constant tendency towards over-population could be checked only by killing off the surplus by means of wars, famines, poverty and similar calamities. That was the famous Malthusian theory, to which all economists adhered. Malthus held that when conditions became so prosperous that everyone was financially able to marry that the birth rate would increase at a stupendous rate. In his opinion poverty was the most effective brake to regulate this tendency. You have just asserted that the reverse is true. The race is threatened, not by the productivity of the prosperous, but by their sterility. The discovery of this truth is as important as the other one to the effect that competition is impossible where combination is possible. It seems to me that the old political economy is dead."

"You have trapped me neatly," said Judge Sawyer, with a smile. "I renounced my allegiance to Malthus several years ago, but I still have hopes for competition. But there is another interesting phase of the same subject. Why is it that young persons, more especially young men in fairly good circumstances, hesitate to marry?"

"Because by precept, advice and warning we have been teaching them for years not to," returned Colonel Monroe promptly. "For one public oracle who has urged marriage I can name to you twenty who have sounded words of caution against it. Of course, we are considering the marriageable young persons who are living in our cities. There is no marriage problem in the farming communities—at least no serious one. There nature rules in the same old way. Young persons meet, fall in love, and have children. It is a question of selection. In the cities almost insurmountable barriers stand in the way of the young man who seeks a help-mate and would raise a family. I have in mind four such obstables which you and I did not have to meet, neither did our friend Jenkins."

"I think I can name the first one," said Judge Sawyer: "The selection of a wife."

"That is the most important of the four, but it comes second on my list," responded the colonel. "Our young friend who lives in the city must first save money. Everyone has told him so and the advice is sound. He needs ten times as much as we did at his age. I had ninety dollars when the minister said the words which gave me the right to call Mary my wife. And I had enough. From that day to this we have never stood in need of any reasonable thing which money could purchase."

"I had less money than that," said Judge Sawyer, a far-away look in his eyes.

"I had nothing, and look at me," declared Postmaster Jenkins, proudly. "Any man can do as well as I have done. The trouble with people nowadays is that they want to put on too much style. Let them begin at the bottom and work up, like we did. That's what I say."

"Our young city friend should have saved at least one year's salary," continued Colonel Monroe, ignoring the self-satisfied postmaster. That's not an easy task when one considers the temptations he has to spend his earnings. Having saved this amount of money he may then look around for a wife. The choice of a life partner, even in a small town or in the country district where one knows all his neighbors, is a serious matter, but how much more is this true of a great city. Where shall he go in search of a wife? There are plenty of pretty girls; there are thousands of young women who would make excellent wives, but how shall he discover them? We found our wives in the homes of their parents. We knew them from the time they were little children. But where is the young woman of his station in life? Thousands of them are in the workshops or in the business offices. Do they know anything of housework? No. Have they passed through grammar or high schools? Probably not. Do they attend church services? The figures show that only a small percentage of the population of our great cities are members of any denomination. There remains to our young friend in search of a wife the dance halls, the public parks, excursion boats and street cars, and the hazardous chance of an accidental acquaintance which may ripen into an engagement. Your cautious young man might live to be 50 before he would be warranted in making a proposal. His ardor for marriage is not fanned when his newspapers contain little else than scandals and reports of divorce cases, and when novels and plays depend for popularity on their ingenuity in depicting marital infidelity or infelicity. Nothing stands so much in need of a capable press agent as the institution of marriage. I am glad that the President has volunteered his services."

"And what is your third barrier which impedes marriages?" asked Judge Sawyer.

"The insecurity of salaried positions and of wage earning employments," was the reply. "You and I never worried about the permanency of our jobs. What proportion of young men in our cities today feel certain of their places a year hence? The next move of some trust may push them aside like so many discarded letterheads. Do you remember what happened when the plow trust bought the Lincolnville factory and shut it down? Hundreds of our citizens, believing themselves secure for life, had married and were paying for or had paid for their homes. In a day their dreams were shattered. Some remain here in poverty, others are scattered all over the United States. The workman of today must be ready to pack up and move at a day's notice. He cannot carry a family on his back. It is so obvious that this is a cogent reason why many hesitate to marry that I need not go into details."

"You have named three valid causes which deter city young men from marrying;" admitted Judge Sawyer. "What is the fourth?"

"Their knowledge of the fact that owners of first-class apartment buildings have passed and rigidly enforced a law against children," declared Colonel Monroe. "Peddlers, canvassers, dogs and babies are barred from all desirable renting apartments in our modern cities. Our young man knows that the penalty of raising a family is banishment to a section of the city where the streets are unpaved and ill-lighted and the quarters squalid. Such districts are set aside for him and for others who are contributing their share towards preventing what the wise ones now call 'race suicide.' The select portions of our cities are reserved for bachelors of both sexes, childless couples, and the palaces of the heirless rich. It therefore comes to pass that the young man who has been able to amass enough money to furnish an apartment, who has been so fortunate as to find a worthy helpmate, and who is reasonably secure in his position, is frowned upon if little ones come to bless his marriage. Taking all these facts into consideration, it is apparent that there are reasons other than coldness of heart, shallowness and selfishness, why young persons hesitate to marry."

"You present a strong case in favor of bachelorhood," conceded Judge Sawyer. "What remedy do you suggest?"

"Rapid transit," answered Colonel Monroe.

"Rapid transit!" exclaimed Postmaster Jenkins. "What is rapid transit got to do with love and marriage and families and all that sort of thing?"

"Think it over for a week and we'll discuss it at our next session," said the colonel, as he arose to go. "I think Judge Sawyer understands. See if you can figure it out, Jenkins?"

RUINS UNEARTHED AT NIPPUR 7,000 YEARS OLD

IN THE EARLY STRATA OF THE NIPPUR TEMPLE, 5,000 B. C.

The explorations that have been carried on for years in Babylonia have thrown a flood of light on the earliest history of the people of the valley of the Euphrates. The region is called Babilu in the Assyrian inscriptions; Babylonia was the name given by the Greeks, and afterward by the Romans to this territory, which embraces the low alluvial plain drained by the lower courses of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, now the Turkish province of Irak-Arabi.

For at least five thousand years before Christ it was the seat of a civilized people. The earliest inhabitants we now know to have been Sumerians and Akkadians, both probably belonging to the Ugro-Finnish branch of the Turanian race. Subsequently, Semitic tribes settled in this country, either conquering or driving out the Sumerians. All of this was long previous to any mention of Babylon in the Old Testament.

Professor H. V. Hilpricht, under the auspices and at the expense of the University of Pennsylvania, has made four expeditions to this region, and has won world-wide fame by the discoveries he has made in the vast mounds of earth which cover the ruins of the cities of this vanished empire. Prof. Hilprecht is now in Constantinople, to obtain permission of the Turkish government to make a fifth expedition for exploration in this rich field.

The peculiarity of the religious structures of this ancient people was the "ziggurat." It was a temple in the form of a mighty tower, and built of brick, as the region is destitute of stone. Prof. Hilpricht has, through the discovery of the very earliest of these ziggurats, found the first reasonable explanation yet offered of the proper interpretation of the obscure passage in Genesis referring to the tower of Babel. The expression, "whose top may be in the heavens" is found to have been commonly used in inscriptions concerning these towers; and its signification can only be understood by a knowledge of the mythology of this early people.

They imagined that the sky was a solid arch over the earth, and above it was a vast ocean. Anu was the god of "the waters above the firmament." Under the earth they imagined there was another ocean, and Ea was the god of this underworld, and of "the waters below the firmament." Bel was the god of the earth, intermediate between the two, and his dominion extended into the dominions of Anu and Ea.

The temple towers were therefore designed as links between heaven and earth, between the dominions of Bel and of Anu. The great ziggurat of Bel at Nippur, which was named Duranki, was said to be, according to the inscriptions unearthed by Prof. Hilprecht, "the link between heaven and earth." It was intended to represent the great mythical mountain which the people believed to exist, the summit of which reached to the heavens, and the foundation of which was in the waters under the earth. The influence of this Babylonian myth on the writers of Genesis is thus clearly apparent.

It was the belief of archaeologists that these ziggurats, or temple towers, were introduced by Ur-Gur, about 2700 B. C. Prof. Hilpricht has found that this is an error, and that they had their origin at least 5,000 years before Christ, or 7,000 years prior to the present time. The ziggurat at Nippur which he unearthed shows, in its foundations, the work of the early Sumerians. The engraving above shows the rude brick structure which they erected. The peoples who came later enlarged and heightened the tower-temple, thus covering up the early Sumerian work.

Another very important work done by Prof. Hilpricht was the finding and partial excavation of the famous temple library at Nippur. The mound covering it is about 25 feet above the level of the plain, and covers an area of about thirteen acres. Only about one-twelfth of this has yet been opened; but out of it has been taken over 20,000 clay tablets, inscribed with the knowledge of the Babylonians. There are mathematical, astronomical, medical, historical, linguistic and religious inscriptions. The great mass of these tablets belong to the third century before Christ, and hence, are modern as compared with the ziggurat and the inscriptions thereon.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

WHAT A BOY HAS TO PUT UP WITH

You will bear with me that there is nothing in the world so well worth looking after as the boy, and I think that you will agree with me that there is no being in the world so much neglected as the boy. There is little place, scant room for him. He is welcome in the home as a baby, and he is welcome as a man, but there is scant welcome for him as a boy. The attitude of the world toward him is too nearly expressed by the mother who said to the nurse:

"Where is Johnny?"

"He is out in the yard."

"What is he doing?"

"I don't know."

"Well, go and see, and tell him to stop it."

So long as he wears curls there are birthday parties for him, but not afterward. There are parties and teas and seats at the table, when guests are at the home, for girls, and I am glad of it. I wish there were more for boys.—National.

Truly Wonderful.

He—We've got a chicken down at our place that is almost human.

She—Indeed! How is that?

"Why, the other day she jumped upon a chair and began to cackle like one possessed.

"And what was the matter?"

"Oh, she happened to see a mouse run across the floor."—Yonkers Statesman.

London Advertising.

An English paper, the Church Times, publishes the following advertisement:

"Wanted—For country house—lady gardener, two lady house parlor maids; also working housekeeper; very good needle women and experienced in illness; state full particulars, social position, references and salaries; all found except ale; enclose photographs; lady cook also kept. Address," etc.

We suspect that the advertiser is a widewer who wishes to avoid needless risks.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by
GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER.

Copyright, 1902.

CHAPTER V.

THE MOST IMPORTANT CHAPTER IN THE BOOK. CLARA ACTS THE DETECTIVE.

"It's time to get up, sir. Missus said as 'ow I must get you up by half-past nine."

I looked up in astonishment. In the doorway stood our red-faced country servant girl nodding good-humoredly at me.

"Where is your mistress gone?"

"Missus went out at half-past eight, and said as 'ow I must wake you up and have the breakfast ready by ten o'clock."

There was no mistaking this order, so I hurried up, a little ashamed at having slept so long.

No sooner was I dressed, than there was a ring at the front doorbell, and in stepped Monk with a very serious face.

He was not one of those who are much affected by one or even two nights of sleeplessness, but today he looked unusually tired and weary.

"I'm afraid you haven't had a good night. It was dreadfully late when we left you; we shouldn't have kept you up so long!"

"It was rather I who kept both of you up so late. But where is your wife gone?"

"Clara went out at half-past eight, the girl says; but she is sure to be home soon. Why do you ask?"

"She telephoned to me a quarter of an hour ago. She told me to come here at once, as she had something of importance to tell me."

"She must have telephoned from some place in town," I answered, somewhat surprised.

"Your wife made some very sensible remarks about the photograph, yesterday," said Monk, hesitatingly. "Has she said anything more on the subject?"

"Hullo, Monk," I answered, laughing; "so you've come to consult Clara Viller, the private detective!"

Monk hadn't time to answer, for in came the very person we spoke of. Her cheeks were rosy with the sharp morning air. In her hand she carried an untidy, badly packed, brown paper parcel.

"Please excuse me, Mr. Monk, for keeping you waiting; but I was obliged to call in at the charcuterie establishment and get something tasty for Frederick's breakfast. Such a gourmand as he is; For you, I have got something else. But take a seat at the table and have a cup of coffee; I will just run and slip off my things—I shan't be gone a minute."

She vanished from the room just as suddenly as she had appeared.

Monk and I sat down at the breakfast table, and Clara soon joined us. Both she and I did good justice to the viands, but Monk only played with his knife and fork.

When we were finished, Clara asked me for the key to the safe in my office.

She returned with the photograph and the magnifying glass, and laid them beside monk on the table.

Monk and I looked at her in astonishment. She also placed the brown paper parcel near.

"Yesterday I promised to show you that the photograph had been tampered with. I could have done it at the time, but I was anxious to refute all the objections which I knew you and Frederick would bring forward, and that is why I waited until today. The matter is soon settled; the lady who stands in the photograph has on a little hat with a feather in it. On which side is the feather?"

Monk glanced at the photograph. "On the right side!"

"Yes, quite so; now do you think that any lady wears feathers on the right side of her hat?"

"No—now I come to think of it, ladies usually wear feathers on the left side of their hats," Monk said, looking uncertainly at us both.

"Usually do you say? Not at all! No lady ever wears feathers on the right side."

"There may be something in what you say, Mrs. Viller." Monk's voice was still somewhat uncertain; "but this is, of course, only the little wing of a woodcock, and Evelina—Miss Frick—I mean the lady in the photograph—might for once have placed it on the other side."

"Not to mention," I added, "that the lady in a hurry might have put on the hat the wrong way."

"That is exactly the argument I expected!" shouted Clara, triumphantly. "That's just the way men argue; but, see here! Here is the selfsame hat which Evelina and Sigrid wore that day the diamond was stolen. Now you can see for yourselves!"

She tore the paper off the parcel and drew out a little green felt hat, with a brown wig in it, and showed it to Monk.

Monk jumped up and clutched the hat greedily. His hands trembled with excitement.

"I have bought it from Mrs. Reierson today," continued Clara. "I pretended that a rich English lady was collecting curiosities from celebrated trials. As it was fortunately rather far on in the quarter, I could see that Mrs. Reierson was apparently in great need of money. She was even sober."

Monk sat with the hat in his hand; staring at it: I went up to him.

"The feather is sewn fast," he muttered, "and there are no signs that it has ever been fixed on the other side."

"But what if she put on the hat the wrong way?"

Clara laughed heartily.

"Here, you shall see for yourselves!" She snatched the hat out of Monk's hand and see it on her own head.

I collapsed.

The feather slanted backward as in the photograph when the hat was put on properly. But it was turned back to front, as Clara now had it, it slanted forward in a ridiculous manner.

There could be no mistake—the photograph had been tampered with!

"Are you both convinced!" exclaimed Clara.

"Yes," I answered, "it is all fraud and trickery."

"This is a very strange affair," said Monk, and began to examine the hat which Clara had put in front of him.

In the meantime I took the photograph and the magnifying glass and began to examine it. Perhaps, there's something else to discovery, I thought to myself.

Suddenly I laid down the magnifying glass and laid back in my chair, roaring with laughter. The other two thought, no doubt, that I had gone mad.

"That's a bit too much!" I exclaimed. "The person who has got up this photograph must have been audacity or ignorance personified; just imagine that such a thing as this hasn't been found out before. Look at the Venus de Milo! ha, ha, ha, * * * ha! Do you know the Venus de Milo, Monk?"

"Do you mean the little copy in ivory which stands in Frick's museum, and which has come out in the photograph you have there?" Monk's voice was gentle enough; but I saw by his face that he was full of excitement and expectation.

"Let me see!" Clara rushed forward and snatched the photograph and the magnifying glass out of my hand.

"What is the matter, then, with this Venus? As far as I can see by the photograph the little ivory copy must be quite a work of art, but I can't see anything remarkable about it."

"No, because she has not hat or clothes on her. But, look here—" I turned round to Monk—"how many arms has Venus de Milo?"

Only half an arm on the right side, and none on the left."

"But his one has half an arm on the left side and none on the right. I can't understand it," remarked Clara. She had kept hold of the picture, but now passed it on to Monk, and looked at me skeptically.

"There you can see!" I said triumphantly. "When a woman has fixed a feather on the wrong side of her hat, you can detect it at once; but when a woman has her only arm placed on the left side, instead of the right, then you don't notice it. But what is the matter with Monk?"

He had been looking at the picture for a moment through the magnifying glass, when he suddenly let both fall and jumped from his seat. He placed one hand over his eyes and kept it there for some time. Then he let it fall and stared into space, muttering: "What a fool and an idiot I have been! I pretend to be a detective! I am blind—completely blind! I tried to judge others, and yet have not been able to see before my own nose! I am not worth the dust I eat!"

"Hold hard!" I shouted, laughing, "you don't seem to eat much dust; you live plainly, we may say, but well. I suppose you mean the dust beneath your feet."

To my astonishment, Monk still remained standing and staring into space, while he repeated:

"The dust beneath my feet."

I often think of that scene, and how strangely we may act when the brain is really at work. Monk afterward told me that he hadn't the faintest idea what words he had uttered at the time, but that during the few seconds which elapsed, the whole story of the affair which had taken up so many years of his life again passed through his brain—not in its old guise, but in quite a new form; in a new light, which helped him to see clearly through the veil of mystery which had hitherto enveloped the thing.

But suffice it to say that Monk soon became himself again, or, better still, an improved edition of the depressed and resigned man we had seen for the last few days. His eyes sparkled and his lips trembled with joyous emotion, as he stood before Clara and me, and alternately shook our hands.

"All is clear now! I can prove that Sigrid is innocent. It is as clear as the day; and I can also prove who the scoundrel is"—here a dark shadow overspread his face—"who is the author of all this wretched treachery."

"But how?"

"It is soon explained," answered Monk. "Tell me, why was it that Evelina was acquitted? Because it was proved that she could not be the person who appeared in the photograph—do you remember?"

"Yes, of course! First of all, because the person in the photograph has a ring on the third finger of the left hand, which Evelina, on account of an injury to her finger when a child, could not get a ring on this finger."

"Yes, quite right; and then?"

"Then the photograph showed the time to be twenty-one minutes to six; and at the time, it was proved that Evelina was at her mother's."

"Quite so; but in the photograph, as you and your wife have shown me, a feather appears on the right side of the hat, although it should appear on the left, and the Venus de Milo has an arm on the side where there should be none—but no arm where there ought to be one. If, then, the person in the photograph in the same way has also her left arm where her right should be, and vice versa, then the great point raised by the prosecution falls to the ground. Isn't that so? It is her right-hand finger which bears the ring."

"Yes, you are right; but the time? The clock in the elephant's forehead?"

Instead of answering, Monk went over to a little alarm clock which stood on the writing table.

He first set to work to move the hands, carefully shielding the dial from us; then he signed to us to follow him, and he led the way over to a long mirror at the other end of the room. He placed Clara and me in front of the mirror, he himself standing behind us, holding up the clock.

"Look in the mirror now, and tell me what the time is."

"Twenty-one minutes to six," answered Clara and I at the same moment.

"Now turn round and look at the clock—well, what do you say now? It is twenty-one minutes past six, isn't it?"

It was now Clara's and my turn to make our deducations. "You mean, then, that the picture is altogether a fraud? It is just as if everything had been turned about, so that left becomes right and right becomes wrong."

"I mean," answered Monk, briskly, "that the photograph itself is all right, and the person who is in the photograph is Evelina Reierson. At the moment when she was photographed she wore a feather on the left side of her hat, in her left hand she held the diamond, and the right hand she wore a ring. The time was twenty-one minutes past six."

"But how—?"

"I'll soon tell you. The whole secret lies in the fact that the photograph was taken from a reflection in a mirror."

"In a mirror?"

"Yes, in a mirror."

"You are right! That explains all!"

"Yes, all; and even a little more which, perhaps, you have not thought of. Thank heaven the scales have fallen from my eyes, and I can see once more."

"This is no time for Biblical language, my dear Monk; let us hear what you mean by 'even a little more.'"

"You are right! Well, we have got so far that we know the picture has been taken in a mirror, but in what mirror?"

"Well, that is for you to find out; both Clara and I have done our duty."

"You certainly have; and I shall manage the rest—at least, I hope so. On the wall just opposite the cupboard in the museum—the one which appears here in the photograph—there is, right enough, a mirror, a tolerably large one, and it is in that mirror that the photograph was taken."

"But then, the person who took it must have stood right beside Evelina and he could not very well have avoided being included in the photograph." It was Clara who made this remark.

"You are quite right, Mrs. Viller; but he stood so much to one side that he did not come within the frame of the mirror. To prevent the frame from showing in the photograph, he has clipped it on both sides. This is why the picture is so narrow."

"This is all very well," I felt compelled to remark, "but there is one thing which upsets the whole of your fine theory. Is it at all likely that Evelina would allow any one to stand beside her and photograph her in the mirror, while she was about to steal a diamond, or, more correctly, would she choose the moment to steal the diamond while she was being photographed?"

"Yes, it was just that point which I found to be the most difficult, a little while ago, when I was building up my theory, so to speak; but I have happily solyed that question, and the solution opens up a still larger vista to us."

"When you were building up your theory, you say? Do you mean those seconds a little while ago, when you stood with staring eyes, and muttering something about eating dust?"

"It is possible that I behaved rather strangely," laughed Monk; "and I haven't an idea how long I was away from this world. But even if it was for only a few seconds, they were, at any rate, more than sufficient to reveal to me what had really taken place behind the scenes, and which I, until now, have been quite deceived about. Just listen! If you remember my description of the little house in Frick's garden, of which the museum was a part, you will remember that from the museum there is a door leading to the fire-proof room. This door is just at the side of the cupboard which we have referred to so often. The only way in which one could, by aid of the mirror, photograph a person without being noticed in front of the bupboard, would be by standing inside the fire-proof room, leaving the door of the museum ajar."

"Do you mean that the Englishman had been inside old Frick's fire-proof room? The door of that surely wouldn't he open?"

"No, it is a strong iron door, of which old Frick had the key; but for a clever man, whose time was his own, it would not be a difficult matter to procure a false key. You remember that Howell had had the entree to the museum whenever he liked, for many months."

"But what business had the Englishman in there? He must have been a great scoundrel; and there is no reason why he should not help himself to what he could find. But perhaps there was not much cash there, and besides, you have not said anything about old Frick being robbed of any."

"You are right. I cannot yet quite see what he wanted in old Frick's fire-proof room. But one thing you can be certain of, and that is, that he was there for no good. In some way or other we must get old Frick's permission to visit the room, as you call it. I fancy that is where we shall find the key to the mystery. But how shall we be able to see him? He won't receive me, and I am afraid he will have heard of our friendship, and so refuse to see you Frederick."

"I shall manage to see old Frick," said Clara, "and get you admitted, as well. But I am ashamed of you, Monk! Have you quite forgotten Sigrid?"

"Forgotten Sigrid!" answered Monk, blushing like a peony.

"Yes, forgotten her, I say. What was the exact time by the clock when the photograph was taken in the mirror?"

"It must have been twenty minutes past six."

"And the whole of the time between six and seven Sigrid sat with her uncle, drinking tea with him. Wasn't that so?"

"Yes."

"Then her innocence is proved, whether the Englishman had been inside old Frick's fire-proof room, or not. Why didn't you telegraph to Sigrid at once? Why haven't you done so half an hour ago? Rather than marry a detective, I would see myself—"

Monk tried to answer this terrible volley, but was scornfully sent about his business.

So it was arranged that Clara should go to old Frick, and as soon as Monk and I had telegraphed to New York, we were to go to Villa Ballarat and wait outside till Clara gave a signal that the siege was raised.

CHAPTER VI.—OLD FRICK AGAIN

As Monk had told us, old Frick had been for many years lame, and a prisoner to his invalid chair.

Imagine, then, Monk's and my surprise when we, on entering Villa Ballarat, after having been sent for from our post outside, found the master of the house standing in the middle of the room, and Clara sitting smiling in a chair.

It is not necessary to describe the meeting between him and Clara, although my wife, at the time, gave a full account of it.

Suffice it to say that she boldly entered the lion's den and, without much ceremony, began upbraiding old Frick with his hard treatment of his brother's children.

"If your nephew has erred," she said, "he was young at the time, and in bad company—that I can vouch for." She was thinking, no doubt, of Mr. Howell. "As far as your niece is concerned, you have judged her, as the whole world has judged her, on suspicion, without taking into consideration her character."

Old Frick had got red in the face at these words, and his arms and legs had begun twitching violently.

Clara was a little afraid the old man would have a fit, but remembering the old saying, "Joy does not kill," she continued, quite undisturbed: "Something has, however, happened, which you have not deserved, Mr. Frick. Monk and two friends, my husband and myself, have discovered, as we shall prove, that she has had nothing whatever to do with the disappearance of the diamond; it is the scoundrel Mr. Howell who is at the bottom of it all. In fact, in a short time you may have your niece back again, and for the remainder of your life you'll have an opportunity of making amends for your mistake."

There is no doubt Clara was most successful in her appeal; for instead of old Frick having a fit, he suddenly rose from his chair, stumbled across to Clara, and in a trembling voice asked her for a fuller explanation. The excitement had cured his lameness; and though he never entirely regained the full use of his legs, yet from that moment he was, at any rate, able to move about by himself.

I shall not dwell on the meeting between old Frick and Monk and myself. Many minutes had not elapsed before we seemed to have known each other for many years. He had gained a respect for Clara which, I think, will last to the end of his life.

Only the most necessary explanations were given—happily Monk was a man who expressed himself briefly and clearly—and so it was decided to adjourn to the museum in the garden. Old Frick took with him a large bunch of keys which lay on the table beside his invalid chair, at which he now cast a scornful glance, as well as at the servant who came forward to wheel his master. There was no necessity for more witnesses, so the servant, greatly to his surprise, was dismissed, and with Frick leaning upon Monk's and my arm, we set out for the museum.

It was with very mixed feelings that Clara and I saw the scene of the events which had for three days entirely engrossed our thoughts. I do not doubt that Monk and old Frick were just as much affected, even if their feelings were of quite another kind.

We entered the pavilion in the garden and proceeded through the museum. Everything was in exactly the same state, old Frick and Monk said, as it was six years before.

Old Frick pulled out a key and opened the door into the fire-proof room.

As if by a tacit understanding Clara went across and stood in front of the cupboard in which the black tortoise glistened—which was opened by old Frick—while we others went into the room and pulled the door almost to, after us. There, sure enough, through the opening, our gaze involuntarily fell on the large mirror just opposite, and in the glass we saw the reflection of the cupboard and the shelf above it, with the little elephant and the Venus de Milo, and Clara's figure with her back to us.

"Confound it all!" shouted old Frick, "it is just as Monk says. The rascal has been standing in here and photographing her!"

Clara said she must also see it; she went into the room, while I took her place.

But Monk did not allow us to lose any more time.

"Have you missed anything from the fire-proof room, Mr. Frick?" he asked. "The Englishman must have had some reason for providing himself with a key to fit it."

"No," answered old Frick, after having considered a moment. "I keep nothing in here but documents and papers, which only concern me. Money I always kept in the iron safe in the office."

"There are two iron safes here," said Monk.

"Yes," answered old Frick, "in the larger safe I keep family papers, etc., which are of no value to any one. In the small one over there—which is of course nothing but iron box, but is provided with an unusually ingenious lock—I keep my will, and a list of what I possess."

The large safe was opened, and a lamp was brought in from the museum. The safe, with its contents, was carefully examined, but nothing unusual could be discovered.

"Now comes the turn of the box," said Monk. "Will you help me to bring it out into the museum, Frederick?"

Although the whole thing was not more than sixteen or twenty inches square, it was so massive that we had to use all our strength to move it out into the daylight.

It was a handsome steel box, the four sides and the lid ornamented with chased arabesques.

Old Frick brought out a key of unusual shape.

"Wait a bit, Mr. Frick," said Monk, holding up his arm; "when was the last time this box was opened?"

"Six years ago," said Frick, slowly, "when I altered my will—God be praised that I can alter it yet once again!"

"Did Mr. Howell know anything about the will?"

"Yes, of course. I made him my heir to all which does not go to charities, and legacies, and such like. It is about £30,000. At first I had divided it equally between Sigrid, Einar, and him, but then—then—well I don't think it necessary to explain the rest; but then came this business, and I struck Sigrid's and Einar's names out."

"And he knew where you kept it?"

"Yes; a day or two before he left, I read it to him, here in the museum and put it in the box, while he was looking."

Monk was all the time examining the box most carefully, and some time passed before he spoke.

"I thought as much!" he exclaimed, with his old genial smile. "Look here!"

We stooped down to see the better. He had turned the box over so that the side which had stood against the wall in the fire-proof room was uppermost. A number of artistically interwoven spirals were chased in the steel. With a penknife he scraped away the rust and dirt from one of them—it was about five or six inches in diameter. A number of small, round spots could then be seen. He took a pin, placed its point in one of the spots, and pressed it, when, to our great surprise, the needle appeared to sink into the steel.

"Is there a hammer here?" He looked around, and his eye rested on an old axe from the bronze age. "That will do."

A strong blow in the center of the circle—and to our great astonishment the round steel dial disappeared into the box.

"Well, hang it all!" shouted old Frick; "but how in all the world—?"

"It is simple enough, but none the less ingeniously done," answered Monk, dryly. "Mr. Howell couldn't manage the lock, and so he bored a number of small holes in one of the spirals, and afterward, with a watch saw, he sawed through the space between them. He has shown himself to be a clever craftsman—that can't be denied. When he had done what he wanted to do with the contents, he replaced the piece, filled the holes with putty, and smeared them over with rust and dirt."

"Then he must have stolen the deeds!" said old Frick, pressing forward and putting his big fist through the hole in the box. "No; here are both the envelopes, at any rate!"

He managed, though perhaps with some difficulty, in dragging out two envelopes—one was very thick, the other somewhat thinner.

"No, here is the will," he muttered, pointing to the thin packet, "and here are the deeds. Both with my seal unbroken."

"A seal is easily broken and put right again," answered Monk; "but tell me one thing before we examine the packets. Has any one else except Mr. Howell seen the will and list of your possessions?"

"No," exclaimed old Frick, with decision; "lawyers have only been sent into the world by the devil, to do mischief. I wouldn't have anything to do with them. I went to the sheriff and got him to draw up the formula for me, and then I wrote the will myself. Howell knew that, as well, confound him! That such a father should have such a son!" he muttered, in quite another tone of voice.

"Well, let us open the packets, then," said Monk; "we shall perhaps find more traces of Mr. Howell's fingers."

The small packet was opened, and we all leant over to look at the will.

It was drawn in the usual legal form, and told brefly that Frick bequeathed his curiosities and collections to the state, all his movable property—ready money, bank shares, etc., etc.,—to Mr. Reginald Howell; house, property, mortgages, etc., to the university, the Royal Society for Science, and other institutions.

Everything was fully specified, and the sums either given exact, or reference was made to a list appended.

"Well, everything here seems all right; it is exactly as I write it myself. The coachman and gardener have signed as witnesses. I gave them each five thousand kroners cash, to avoid including them among the legatees."

"Are you quite sure, Mr. Frick?" said Monk, as he leant over the paper. "Here is a figure which looks as if it had been erased."

"Let me see! Yes—what the devil is this? My house, property, shares, etc.," he read, "which, according to the list, amounted to about 1,000,000 kroners—but, bless me! I possess nearer 1,900,000, which is nearly the double, and that was what I wrote—"

"There you are! We shall get at it, little by little," said Monk, with his most genial smile. I hadn't seen him in such a good humor for a long time.

"But I don't understand!" grumbled old Frick. "What motive can he have in making me out to be poorer than I am? He doesn't get the 900,000 kroners which have been erased!"

"Let us look at the list and the mortgages," answered Monk, just as genially. "We shall be sure to find the solution."

The other envelope was opened.

I read out the list, and old Frick opened the mortgages and deeds in the order I read:—

"No. 177 Drammen Road, 'deed.'"

"Yes, here it is."

"Karl Johans street, 77, 'deed.'"

"Yes, that's all right."

Etc., etc.

"Mortgages to the amount of 27,000 kroners, in the farm Hoff, in Hedenmarken."

"Yes, here it is."

And so we went on.

"It was a long business," I said; "but we've come to the end at last."

"End!" shouted old Frick. "But it hasn't come to an end! The plum is always at the bottom, and a fine plum it is, too!"

"What do you mean? There is nothing more on the list."

Old Frick fumbled about in the empty envelope.

"And nothing more here, either! He has stolen the mortgage deed in Ashton Abbey, and—" Old Frick tore the list out of my hand. "Just look here! Confound him! If he hasn't cut off the bottom part of the list, so that the last item is missing! Bless me, if I can understand what satisfaction he can get out of this mortgage."

"Nor I," I muttered; "mortgages are not papers payable to bearer, so any one can make them into ready money. You need only write to England to get a new copy of the mortgage."

"Monk knows very well what it all means," exclaimed Clara; "he is only raising our curiosity. If I had known that you would so soon begin with your superior detective ways, I wouldn't have helped you so quickly with the photo-about."

She glanced with comic exasperation at Monk, who, in return, only smiled pleasantly.

"I must admit that at this moment all is clear to me; but the last knot has only been unloosened two minutes ago. Tell me, Mr. Frick, what mortgage is it that you now speak of, and what was the amount of it?"

"Don't you remember," answered Frick rather testily, "I once told you of an old rascal, Davis by name, and how I was lucky enough at last to get at him and make him pay me my share of the money which he had stolen?"

"Yes, of course I remember."

"Yes; and I, also."

"And I, also."

Old Frick looked at Clara and me in astonishment.

"I have told them all about the affair," remarked Monk. "Let us just hear some more about Mr. Davis."

"Well, there isn't much more to say about it. He was to pay me £50,000, but he had no ready money, as he had invested all his funds in a large estate, and was quite willing to take a mortgage on it. It suited me just as well as ready money, for the estate was worth more than double that. This is the mortgage which has been stolen and cut off the list."

"Well, then, the total sum of 1,000,000 kroners would be right, instead of 1,900,000 kroners," said Monk; "for £50,000 is just 900,000 kroners."

"Yes, that is true; but he can't do much with it. As Mr. Viller says, he can't sell the mortgage without my signature."

"Did any one know you were in possession of that mortgage?" asked Monk.

"No, no one in this country; those rascally lawyers I have always kept at a distance, and no one has had a chance of meddling with my papers."

"No one except Mr. Howell," was Monk's dry reply. "But listen here, my friends! I will put a question to you. But excuse me, Mr. Frick, if I first ask you to answer me. If all this had not happened today, do you think you would ever have opened these envelopes again?"

"No," said old Frick, decidedly; "when my last hours approached, I might perhaps have had the iron box opened to see that the envelopes were there and the seals in order, but nothing more. I should have been satisfied that all was as it should be."

"Very well. And now let me put my question to you two. If Mr. Frick had died without having discovered the theft of this mortgage, no one, of course, would have known of the existence of such a mortgage, and the owner of Ashton Abbey would not be obliged to pay any interest. Wouldn't that be a clear saving for Davis, or his heirs, of about £2,500 a year?"

"By Jove, so it would!" exclaimed old Frick; "but why young Howell should help Davis to £2,500 a year, I cannot understand. He may be a big rascal—that I now can very easily see, although his father was the best man under the sun—but he isn't exactly stupid."

"All the same, he resembles his father in that—"

"Stop!" I cried. "Now I can see it all. Ashton Abbey! Ashton Abbey! Now I understand! Young Howell must be the son of old Davis!"

"Yes, that is also my opinion," answered Monk, not at all offended that I had taken the word out of his mouth. "He must have traveled from Australia with the real young Howell. All must have lost their lives except young Davis, who must have possessed himself of young Howell's papers, and later on, played his role in the old world. That, I think, explains all."

"Yes, he is the son of old Davis, there's no mistake about that!" exclaimed Frick in great spirits. "Upon my soul it was the best discovery of all, for now I need not mourn that my old friend had such a son. But what was it you said about Ashton Hall? It is the neighboring estate to Ashton Abbey. Once they were both one estate."

"Monk told us earlier today that his agent had informed him that Mr. Howell, or rather Davis junior, often visited that estate. It was, of course, in order to confer with his worthy father, old Davis. I suppose that was what set you on the track, Monk."

"Just so!"

(To Be Continued.)

A Long Ride.

"Old Salt" was interested in the first railroad that was built in the state—a very crude line, 40 miles in length.

After it had been operated for years the company was sued for damages. Old Salt was called as a witness for the defense. Counsel asked a question during his examination of Salt which seemed to the judge to make it proper for plaintiff's counsel to go into the general reputation of the road. He asked if it were not true that numerous accidents had happened on the line.

"N-n-n-ever knew but wu-wu-wu-one," was the answer.

"And what was that, Mr. Williams? Explain the character of it in full, please."

"A mi-mi-mi-middle aged gi-gi-gi-girl got on the t-t-t-train at P-p-p-Pontiac, and d-d-d-died of old age before she got to De-de-de-Detroit."—Lippincott's Magazine.

President Finally Got In.

While Secretary Moody was in dry dock in his K street house and the surgeons were repairing that part of his face that collided with the gravel road at Annapolis when he jumped from his carriage last week, President Roosevelt called up the house by telephone and asked if Moody was to be there all the afternoon. He was told that Moody was playing whist with some friends, and would be there.

The President walked over to K street. He rang the bell. The negro butler came to the door. This was the conversation:

"I should like to see Secretary Moody."

"Mr. Moody is not at home."

"But I understand he is at home, and I want to see him."

The butler hesitated and then said:

"Well, I'll see. Who is you?"

"The President," Mr. Roosevelt replied.

"President ob what?" asked the butler, scornfully.

Just then Secretary Moody heard what was going on and established the entente cordiale.—Washington Post.

"Shut your eyes, open your mouth and see what luck will bring you."

The mother smiles at the childish game, and doesn't realize that it is a game she as a woman has perhaps played for a great many years.

Many a woman is weak and sick, nervous and discouraged. She suffers from headache, backache and other ills. She wants to be well, but all she does is to shut her eyes and open her mouth for medicine and trust to luck for results. She "doctors" month after month, often year after year, in this same blind, hap-hazard fashion, and receives no permanent benefit.

Women take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with their eyes open to the fact that it cures womanly ills. It cures irregularity. It dries debilitating drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. There is no trusting to luck by those who use "Favorite Prescription."

"My disease was displacement and ulceration of the uterus, and I was in a terrible condition with pain and weakness and had given up all hopes of ever being well again," writes Mrs. Harry A. Brown, of Orono, Penobscot Co., Me. "Had doctored with four different doctors within four months, and instead of getting better was growing weaker all the time. I decided to try your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' as I had heard of the many cures resulting from their use. I bought five bottles and felt so much better after taking them that I kept on until I am as well as ever in my life, and to Dr. Pierce all the praise is due. I cannot say enough in favor of his medicines. Before I began taking your medicines I only weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and sixty pounds. I gained forty pounds in six months. I shall doctor no more with home doctors, as it is only waste of money. I am now in perfect health, thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the muddy complexion.

A STARTLING REQUEST.

A matron of Mount Pleasant, through the need of a lead pencil, furnished no end of embarrassment to herself and great amusement to the passengers of a Fourteenth street car one morning last week. She evidently had come down town, as her attire would indicate, for the express purpose of shopping, and the conspicuous bag which she carried was plainly intended to play an important part in the tour, expressing, as it were, the matron's independence of the pleasure of the delivery wagons.

As the car neared the business part of the town it became somewhat crowded, and the conductor's request to "sit closer, please," had rendered every one's discomfort painfully apparent. Particularly true was it of the tall, stately, well groomed man who sat next to the resident of Mount Pleasant, all of which seemed to be her cue to begin fumbling around in the deep bag, and finally extracting the inevitable shopping list, which was carefully examined and again placed in the dark recesses of the bag.

Then the matron suddenly thought of something, so again the list saw the light of day. No; the article was not there, and from attitude it must have been important, and not to be forgotten, so the search for the lead pencil began, during which time the dignified gentleman had very much more than his share of the jolting, which oftener than once interrupted his review of the morning paper. However, he was very good natured about it, and every time the little woman said "beg pardon" his hand endeavored to reach his hat, and hi polite nod assured her it was granted. But the lead pencil could not be found. Bag and pocketbook had been turned inside out, still it was nowhere to be seen. Withal she was a modest little woman and seemed to hesitate about asking the conductor or some one near her for a pencil. But with a quick resolve she gently touched her neighbor's arm. "Beg pardon," she said, "may I borrow your shoestrings?"

Of course there was a general titter throughout the car.

"My shoestrings, madam?" said the aristocratic looking man.

"Oh, did I say shoestrings?" exclaimed the little woman. "I meant your lead pencil. Shoestrings is what I want to add to my shopping list."

The little woman soon returned the pencil amid blushes and thanks and settled back in her seat, determined to remain quiet until her destination was reached. Then the Willard was in sight, and the stately gentleman prepared to leave the car, the conductor in the meanwhile having entered it.

"Good morning, Senator," said the conductor, as the passenger passed out.

Everybody, of course, looked at the little woman from Mount Pleasant, who had heard, too.—Washington Post.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

No need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement, the Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the Home Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

HE DID THE TRICK.

A party of drummers were sitting in the observation car of a Pullman speeding toward Kansas City. Various subjects were discussed and rediscussed, when a sober looking individual in the corner asked some one to throw him a box of patent matches which were on the table. The matches were of the kind which must be struck on the side of the box to light, and as the little man put a cigar in his mouth he took a match from the box and drew it across the sole of his foot. It didn't light. "You cant' strike those matches that way," spoke up one of those kind who are always ready with information. "You have to strike them on the box."

"That so? Well, I always strike mine on the soles of my shoes."

"Not those kind," from another occupant of the car who had become interested.

The man with the matches tried it again and failed. The others smiled, and one man remarked again that it was impossible.

"I'll wager a five I do it before I quit," said the man with the cigar, as he tried and failed again. Several shot their hands in their pockets, but the first speaker got the bet. "Well, now begin," he said, with a smile. He lost no time in going ahead, and, taking the side of box, he rubbed it several times over the sole of his shoe and then struck the match just as easily as on the side of the box.—Kansas City Journal.

"Copper" Is the Word.

Mr. Bernard Shaw holds that "copper" is, after all, the most correct and the most English term that can possibly be applied to the representatives of law and order, and he advocates its permanent substitution for "policeman." At Essex hall Mr. Shaw entertained the promoters of the new Public and Police Vigilance society by talking about the police force and its methods. "Bobby," said he, is slang, and "policeman" is simply a vulgar Latinization. "Copper," however, he deems excellent Saxon for describing a man who pursues and captures.—London Daily Chronicle.

Rather Awkward.

An ingenious young man once took his fiance to church in a small country village, and when the time for "collection" came around, he rather ostentatiously displayed a sovereign. Presuming upon their engagement, the young woman placed a restraining hand upon the arm of her fiance.

"Don't be so extravagant, George," she exclaimed.

"Oh, that's nothing," he replied, "I always make a point of giving a sovereign when I go to a strange church."

Just then the deacon came with the plate, and George dropped a coin. Everything seemed favorable, and the young man beamed with a sense of generosity. Then the minister gave out the notices for the week and concluded with the wholly unexpected announcement of the day's collection.

"The collection today," said he, "amounted to nineteen and sixpense."

George hadn't much to say all the way to his fiance's home.—Tit-Bits.

A Bit o' Pink Ribbon.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

The dog pushed open the unlatched door and came into the room with the stillness of a tiger in the jungle, save for the soft, padding noise made by his huge, cushioned feet. He was a great, hulky dog. When he moved, his shoulders and haunches shook with the play of his powerful muscles. He let go of his legs and lurched down beside the man who sat at a table, his chin resting on the heel of his fist.

The house was a little red box of a building, one of a few that clustered around a little red box of a station belonging to the railroad, the reason for the settlement. It was a station in the Mojave. A small, green reserve in the barren, kept blossoming by the overflow from the tanks where the engines watered. A spot of verdure escaping from the desert's blighting grasp.

Away and away from the settlement, surrounding and encompassing it, spread the desert as it had spread for silent centuries on silent centuries. A stretch of yellow, flat as a sea in a dead calm, widereaching as the horizon, savage, and seeming to hold a menace in its tawny folds. The glare and glitter of the day was shadowed by the pall of night. The young moon hung low, a silver sickle against a far-off background of dusky sky, spangled with glowing stars. Along the railroad, the giant telegraph poles marshaled a solemn company thrown outward through the waste of sand, a line of sinister sentinels, standing guard in the desolation.

Across the tracks, the red box of a house called "the hotel," presented a shining broadside of lights. Through its open windows came music—the tinkle of mandolins, the low thud of deep-toned guitars, the clatter of castanets—blending in a concord of feverish sound, dying away as the wind declined or coming again in crescendo with the strengthening gale.

The man at the table stirred uneasily when the music and the echo of voices cut the stillness. The dog at his feet raised a heavy, awkward paw and laid it on his knee, imploring attention.

"Ned, good boy," his master said gently, stroking his broad head with a caressing touch.

His teeth shut with a click. His face seemed to go sharp and white all in an instant and became as that of the dead only for his restless eyes. His thoughts were burning him and they burst into a blaze of speech.

"It's just you and I alone now, Ned," he said, "so long as we both shall live. She heard that tonight, Ned, 'so long as ye both shall live.'"

He laughed an ugly, jangling laugh that quavered away in a zig-zag to a sob.

"I've the semblance of a man and the heart of a girl," he went on bitterly. "Loneliness is a fearful thing, Ned, it makes weaklings out of strong men and women. Do you hear the music—the devilish music? And the laughing? It's her wedding night. She's just been married, mated to one of her kind and I love her. Do you hear that, Ned? I love her. She's a half-breed. The child of an Indian mother and a Mexican father, and I love her. She has the cruel heart of an Oriental. She has the wile of the East; the civilization of the West, and I love her. She speaks in fractured English. She's half a savage with the guile of a practiced coquette, and I love her. She's not the wife for a white man. I know that, but—I love her. She's married, Ned, mated with one of her kind so long as they both shall live—so long as they both shall live!"

He bowed his head on the table between his outstretched arms, wrestling with the inevitable. The dog pressed against his side, nuzzling his nose in his master's neck, tapping him with his great paw, his brow furrowed with care he could not understand, his honest brown eyes pitiful with question.

"Good boy, Ned, good boy," he heard in muffled tones. He swept his plumed tail across the floor in grateful answer and pressed his shaggy body closer to his master.

"She fooled me from the beginning, Ned." The muffled voice was speaking again. "I was so lonely until she came. She was like the break o' day to a soul that had been shivering in the dark. But she never meant it. She was ruinously sweet and lovely until Juarez rode into the camp. Then she turned to him and jeered at me. 'Me no cara for Americano, senor,' she said, laughing through her white teeth. And I was craven enough to beg! 'Me marry wid Juarez. Long time I promise to heem. Take dees; nuddin' more you ged,' and she laughed again. She threw me this, warm from her hair."

He opened his hand. A crumpled knot of ribbon lay on his palm. He looked at it long and silently. Then he walked to the door and flung it out into the desert. The wind crumbled a heap of sand and hid the knot of pink.

"A bit o' pink ribbon! God in heaven, what's a bit o' pink ribbon to a man with the heartbreak, Ned?"

He went back to the table and sat crouched, his arm across the dog's broad back, battling with an agony he knew was futile and unworthy of his manhood.

The hours slipped into the past. The dog slept. His master sat motionless, wincing when the wind brought gusts of music and merriment into the room. He was motionless and silent until the night was graying and the pale witch-light of the wavering dawn broke in the east. The cool, crisp air of the new morn came fresh through the door and window. Over the tracks the sounds of revelry were guttering down to their final flare. The man rose from his chair and crossed the room with dragging feet as if death was clutching at his heels. He paused in the doorway and looked out. His house was built on the edge of the oasis of green. The patch of shrubs and grass seemed painted and artificial in the sickly light. The desert pressed close and threatening, a monotony of gray and yellow. Antiquity and crudeness in one breath. Suddenly the man cleared the plot of grass with a bound and plunged into the desert. He sank to his knees and commenced digging frantically with his hands in the shifting sands, sending the particles flying through the air in a cloud of fine dust. He found that for which he sought and fled away, shutting himself in his house just as the disorderly crowd poured from the hotel across the railroad track. He stood with his back against the door, listening to the approach of the boisterous company. It came closer. There was no sound of steps. Strident voices and metallic laughter broke the hush of dawn. The voices changed to whispers and paused in front of his door. The man clenched his hands and waited, quieting with a gesture, the volley of dog profanity his comrade vented in wrath at his rude awakening. A woman spoke low, ending her words with a mocking laugh. The people moved on. Soon the echo of their merriment was smothered in the engulfing silence of the desert.

The man remained pressed against the door, staring at the opposite wall until the dog thrust his cold muzzle against his hand. A knot of crumpled ribbon fell from his loosened fingers to the floor. He bent over and strained his eyes to distinguish the splash of frivolous color.

"Just a bit o' pink ribbon, Ned," he muttered. "God in heaven, just a bit o' pink ribbon!"

HE CAN.

Because he has been over the road.

A Grocer down in Texas said that when he first put in a stock of Postum Food Coffee he concluded to try it himself to know how well he could recommend it to his customers. He says, "I quit using coffee and had Postum prepared according to directions on the package, and found it a most healthful, toothsome beverage.

I had been troubled seriously with stomach trouble but after leaving off coffee and using Postum I gradually got better and better. That interested me so I persuaded my Mother-in-law, who is over sixty and a confirmed coffee drinker, to quit coffee and rink Postum.

She had suffered for years with stomach trouble and food coming up in her throat after eating. As soon as she quit coffee and began using Postum this distress stopped and she has been getting better and better ever since.

A short time ago a lady who was starting West bought up my entire stock of Postum for fear she could not find it where she was going.

From my own experience one can readily see that I can recommend Postum very highly." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Rupture Cured Free

The Rice Method Is Unparalleled in the Annals of Medical Successes.

A Cheap Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Pain, Danger, or Loss of Time From Work.

IS SENT FREE TO ALL.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who have worn trusses all their lives and have become discouraged,

CHIEF J. H. ALEXANDER.

the Rice method will prove a Godsend. Upon writing to Dr. W. S. Rice, 1802 Main St., Adams, N. Y., he will freely and gladly send you a trial of his method by mail so you can test it in your own home. Do not be backward about writing. Remember it costs you nothing to try this wonderful method.

Chief J. H. Alexander, of the Detroit, Mich. Fire Department, 40 years of age and for seven years a sufferer from rupture in its worst form, after trying every truss on the market without relief, finally decided to undergo an operation, but was persuaded to postpone it until he had tried the Dr. Rice method, with the result that he was quickly and permanently cured. He says: "I was so badly ruptured that I feared I would have to leave the Department. In fact I did not believe anything except a surgical operation would help me. No truss did me any permanent good, but Dr. Rice's method cured me and I am today as well as ever I was in all my life. Hundreds of my associates and comrades in the Department know and can testify to my wonderful cure, and I am perfectly willing to tell my experience for the benefit of others." Mr. Alexander's address is No. 103 20th St., Detroit, Mich.

The thousands of testimonials received by Dr. Rice mean more than such expressions usually do. A person may take a medicine and perhaps get well. He would probably recover anyway. But a rupture is a break of the muscles and there are no imaginative cures. The cure must be complete and in the face of thousands of such cures who can doubt that this wonderful Rice method will certainly and permanently cure even the worst ruptures.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

HOW COWBELLS ARE MADE

Cowbells that melodiously chime on the western plains, sheep bells that dingle on the big American sheep ranches, bells for grazing horses and mules, and all kinds of bells for the farm and ranch are nearly all made in one factory, which stands on a hillside street in the little town of Collinsville, Conn. The factory turns out from 10,000 to 15,000 bells every year, and they are shipped to all parts of the country through the wholesale hardware houses. To several great cattle ranches of the west were sent recently a lot of the bells tuned in sets of an octave each, so that the bell bearers among the shifting herds answered each other in musical chime. Ranchmen say that bells echoing in tunes across the plains deter wolves from attacking the herds.

The metal for the bells is received at the factory in large flat sheets of thin iron, direct from the rolling mill, and is passed under a steam-driven cutter, which turns out the properly shaped pieces like patterns for a double-bladed ax. Then a ring for a clapper is fastened into the center of each piece and it is spanned with a little iron strap for a handle.

Finally the piece is bent down into the familiar bell shape and its sides riveted together on the anvil. The bell is in shape then, but it still lacks tone and color. These are gained by a coating of brass and a bath in a fiery furnace. In nests of four or five each the bells, ranging in size from the little three-inch sheep bells to the seven-inch cow bells, are placed, with a mixture of charcoal and brass filings between them, in plumbago crucibles, whose lids are held in place by a plastering of wet clay. Then these are immersed in the fire.

Within the crucibles the brass spends itself in a thin coating over the imprisoned bells and the bell obtains its clear note. All that need be done afterward is to burnish the bells, which is done by throwing them, with a few leather scraps, into a big revolving cylinder, in which they polish themselves. The bell tongues are made in foundries and come with wire attached, ready to bend on.—Chicago Tribune.

A Chinese Joke.

In his recent book on "China and the Chinese," Doctor Giles gives a specimen of Chinese humor which, if the source were not known, might well be mistaken for American humor.

There is a Chinese story which tells how a very stingy man took a paltry sum of money to an artist—payment is always exacted in advance—and asked him to paint his portrait. The artist at once complied with the request, but when the portrait was finished nothing was visible save the back of the sitter's head.

"What does this mean?" cried the sitter indignantly.

"Well," replied the artist, "I thought a man who paid so little as you paid wouldn't care to show his face."

No Substitute.

Little Elizabeth was impatiently demanding a piece of bread and butter. Her mother was busy, and said:

"Have patience, Elizabeth!" To which Elizabeth replied:

"I don't want patience; I want bread and butter."—Little Chronicle.

Quite Sure.

"Is you sho' he loves you?" asked Miss Miami Brown.

"Is I sho'!" rejoined the other, pityingly. "Is I sho'! Didn' he refuse a invitation to a dog fight so's he could come a-courtin' las' Wednesday night?"—Washington Evening Star.

THE FARMSTEAD.

The Apple Tree Aphis.

Editor Farmstead: The green aphis on apple and plum trees, and the black aphis on cherry trees are produced by minute flies, which lay their eggs on the under side of the leaves. Remedies: These little scavengers must be killed by contact, not by poison, as they do not eat but suck the juice of the leaf as a mosquito sucks the blood from your hand. Spray with strong tobacco water, or with whale oil soapsuds, made strong. Or, what is better, with kerosene emulsion, made by boiling a pound of the best hard or a pint of good soft soap, in a half gallon of water, until dissolved. Then remove from the fire and add a half gallon of kerosene oil at once. Stir rapidly, while hot, so as to mix the oil and soap. This will make one gallon. This may be kept for months in a jar or jug. When used, add five or six times as much water, and spray the trees or plants, on the under side of the leaves, as thoroughly as is needed. For orchard spraying, it will be best to purchase an oil and water sprayer which mixes the oil and water in the pump, and throws it out in a mist. Set this for 10 per cent. oil with apple and pear trees, and less for plums.—M. S. H., West Toledo, O.

Grape Vines From Cuttings.

Editor Farmstead: First, make your cuttings any warm day in February or March from last year's growth. Cut a bud, for they will start root better from the buds. Make them about six or eight inches long with a bud an inch below the top end. Fix these in bunches, and bury in earth in a cellar or outhouse, but where it is not very wet. Early in April, place these bunches, top end down, in a pit or trench, in a warm, sunny place on the south side of a building or fence, or with boards set up to keep warm. Cover these cuttings with fine dirt, worked among the bunches and covered up over them four to six inches deep. This is to hasten callousing over the lower ends, from which callous the roots start. In about a month the end ought to be calloused clear around. Then they should be set in earth the whole length, either perpendicular or slanting. Set with a spade in a trench or a furrow, in well-prepared ground, about six inches apart. Dirt should be packed against the lower end, if possible.—M. S. H., West Toledo, Ohio.

Raising Onions.

Editor Farmstead: I have good success in raising onions by the following plan: The ground should be clay loam. I use hen droppings to enrich the land. Spread evenly, quite early in the fall before the fall rains, and plow quite late in the fall, about 6 inches deep. In the spring, harrow thoroughly with a spring-tooth harrow. Sow the seeds as early as the ground will admit, using any kind of hand drill, the rows 20 inches apart. Go over the ground with the drill twice, to be sure and get plenty of seed. As soon as you can see the rows, commence cultivating with the hand cultivator. Weed each row by hand between the onions. Cultivate as often as once a week. Fertilize with salt and ashes, equal parts. Don't thin too much. I have raised 75 bushels of onions on a plat of ground 30 by 90 feet. Never break the tops down, thinking to make them bottom. Good seed will bottom all right. The large red Wettersfield is the surest crop and a good seller. If little white grubs get troublesome, use plenty of salt and ashes. I have used about 12 quarts of salt and the same of ashes on the above plot, all at once, with good results.—Old Subscriber, Barryton, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one let me know through the columns of The Blade how much hen manure can be used with safety to the acre for raising onions, the ground being a sandy loam. I would like to know from some one that has had experience.—L., Ashtabula, O.

To Make Fence Posts Last.

Editor Farmstead: Burn the ends of your fence posts that go into the ground, to six inches above the ground, and they will last as long again as without burning. When burning brush or logs, stick the ends in, and pile on top and turn until charred over. The further up the better for the post. If they are round posts, burn the bark off. This is an item that every farmer ought to know, but still few practice it. If you have not brush piles, use chips, cobs or weeds. Round posts will last much better for being peeled. Split posts will last better than round, because they have more heart wood. Sap wood rots first. Walnut makes a durable post, but is too valuable to cut.—M. S. H., West Toledo, O.

Transplanting Evergreens.

Editor Farmstead: The trouble with evergreens is usually that they are transplanted at the wrong time. You must be governed by the location. I live in northern New York, consequently I transplant in June. In a warmer climate do it earlier. This must not be done until a new growth has started on the tree from one-half to one inch long. This being a gum tree it requires warmer weather for the gum to circulate to furnish nourishment for the tree.—K., Watertown, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: In the Farmstead for February 19, is an item on transplanting evergreens. The great point in doing this with success is to keep the roots from being exposed to the air. Go to a place where the small trees stand in sod; if possible; such are better than those from thick woods. Dig around the tree in a circle with a sharp pick, cutting a foot deep; take hold of the trunk close to the ground, and swing the tree into a wagon, leaving it upright. If any roots are exposed, cover them instantly with sod. A wagon may hold a dozen or 20 trees. Be sure to have the holes wide enough to receive the trees without fussing. Put in water, and make a puddle of mud, if the ground is dry. Let the trees remain on the wagon till all is ready. Then swing them into the holes, and hoe in the fine earth in a hurry. Tread down solid, and put all fertilizing material on the surface—pine needles, forest leaves, non-resinous sawdust, chip dirt, sods, rotten wood, etc., are all good. To carry a young pine or hemlock from the woods in your hand, with its roots naked, is to kill it without fail. The moment the moisture is gone from the roots, they are done for. But the larch (tamarack) and balsam fir may be carried for miles and still grow all right. Set no deeper than before. The work may be done in fall or in winter, if the ground is not frozen or in spring.—G, Arkport, New York.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Without Medicine

Trial Pair of Magic Foot Drafts FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody. TRY THEM.

Don't take drugs—most medicine isn't fit for the stomach—but try a modern adaptation of a very old principle, and cure yourself.

Almost every one has soaked his feet in hot water to cure a cold in the head. Magic Foot Drafts open the pores of the feet, the largest in the body, in the same way, stimulating the excretory functions of the skin and enabling it to throw off the acid impurities from the system through these large pores.

Magic Foot Drafts cure rheumatism in every part of the body. Here is the reason:

Every drop of blood in the body passes every so often through the feet, when the circulatory and nervous systems are exceedingly susceptible.

The Drafts have great power to absorb acid poisons from the blood. Each time a contaminated drop of blood passes through the foot the Drafts absorb a portion of the acid poison, gradually, but surely purifying the blood—the only way to permanently cure rheumatism.

MAGIC

If you have rheumatism write us today and we will send you a pair of Magic Foot Drafts on free trial. If they relieve you send us One Dollar. If they don't keep your money—the risk is ours. We know that they cure to stay cured. Write today to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, W. B. 12, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich. Send us no money—only your name.

How Seedless Oranges Came.

Editor Farmstead: The first seedless orange was a "happen so," and all after it are produced by budding from this and its stock on other oranges. Of course a seedless one may occasionally occur again by planting seed. This seedless freak occurs in apples and pears occasionally, and now Mrs. Burbank has developed seedless plums and prunes in California and others with seed, but no shell on them.—M. S. H., West Toledo, O.

Quaking Asp.

Editor Farmstead: J. M. L. asks about quaking ash. He has the name wrong. It is as above in common parlance. Quaking asp is the common lowland poplar, with light colored bark and leaves nearly round. The inner bark is a clear bitter, and used often in tonic bitters.—M. S. H., West Toledo, O.

Ginseng in China.

Editor Farmstead: A few weeks ago your columns had much to say about ginseng, its culture and commercial value. In summing up all the information I can get on the subject, I feel prone to believe that the commercial value of ginseng is very much overestimated. In proof of this I recently met a high-class Chinaman who is attending one of the colleges of this state, and in a conversation with him about the use and price of ginseng in China, I was surprised to learn that he had never heard of its use or its great value as a medicine in China, and could give me no information about it. Hence my doubt about its great value in China.—J. W. S., Kansas.

Yellows in Peach Trees.

Editor Farmstead: Yellows in peach trees is caused by the worms sapping the life of the tree away. I have a 30-gallon feed cooker on a sled, which I take through the orchard so I can have plenty of hot water. After clearing away the dirt from around the tree, I pour enough boiling water into the basin thus made to saturate the root. That kills all insects, but does not injure the tree. Water of coal tar, or crude carbolic acid or lime, mixed with the water, are all good. April and September are the months to scald for worms in peach trees. It is good for all trees that are bothered with worms at the roots.—A. D. B., Sherman, W. Va.

Polishing a Stove.

Editor Farmstead: Tell M. H. K., Pa., to brush his stove off real clean, heat a little and then give a good coat of tallow. After it has dried in, then polish, and your stove will look like new. Reader, Sandy Grove, N. C.

Editor Farmstead: Take strong, homemade vinegar and with a rag rub over the red parts twice. Then put your polish in the cup and dissolve it with vinegar; then blacken. Always have the stove a little warm or it will not stay on so well. Do this once or twice a week and the stove will never get red.—B. D., Monon, Ind.

White Bean Culture.

Editor Farmstead: If subscriber, in Jamestown, wants to succeed in raising white beans for winter use, do not plant them until the 15th or 20th of June, which prevents them from being buggy. Plant in rows 30 inches apart and 4 inches in the row. Cultivate the same as corn. Good Beans will yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Pull them when ripe enough not to shell, letting them remain on the ground a few days to dry. Drive stakes in the ground with short pieces nailed across them nearly to the ground. Stack them around the stake, keeping those nearest the stake the highest, so as to shed rain. When dry, thresh them out with a flail or stick. Keep them dry.—N., State Center, Iowa.

Fence Posts.

Editor Farmstead: As I have worked in timber for fifty years, I know whereof I speak. For durability, all posts should be freed from bark, and thoroughly seasoned, and placed top end down when set, as that prevents them from taking moisture. Walnut timber makes more lasting posts than ordinary white oak. Pin oak makes good posts. I cut the timber in September, as it has made its growth for the season. A post decays first, just below the surface of the ground, where it is moist, and the air has access to it. I never saw the lower end of a post rot that was sound when set. Keep the posts well salted; it preserves the wood, prevents worms from working in them, and keeps down the growth of vegetation. Split posts are best. Round posts have too much sap to last well. Sawed posts rot quickly.—A. D. B., Sherman, W. Va.

To Kill Weeds.

Editor Farmstead:—To kill burdocks, take some kind of sharp-edged tool, cut the weed off in the ground below the eye, and one cutting is enough. For Canada Thistles, fit your ground so as to get a good growth; let them get into full bloom, but before they go to seed cut them and throw to your cows or into your barn, and your stock will eat them as quickly as they will your best clover.—K., Watertown, N. Y.

Brief Replies.

Tell S., Jonesville, Va., to take his mares to a veterinary surgeon and have them opened. Tell J. W. G., Hale, Mo., that coal tar applied to the top edge of the boards of the fence will keep his colt from eating them.—Subscriber, Beaman, Missouri.

Preventive of and cure for black leg in cattle: Two to 4 drams of chloride of lime, 2 drams laudanam, 1 ounce prepared chalk. Give at one dose. Repeat every three or four hours.—F., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

To prevent sows coming in heat while fattening, give a teaspoonful of copperas in slop once a week to each hog. It will also cure kidney worms, or breaking down in the hinder parts, or nail a piece of old sheet copper in the bottom of the trough.—H., Glasgow, Ky.

For that sore on top of a horse's neck, wash it out well with carbolic acid and water, not strong enough to burn; then fill the hollow with sulphur, putting in more as the sulphur gets brushed off. In six weeks it will be well.—S., Long Beach, California.

Wash that horse's sore neck with castile soap and water, and then dust liberally with calomel.—M., Dennison, O.

I had a cow with fits, Mr. P. W. P., Michigan. She would walk across the yard into the fence as though blind; then turn back and fall to the ground. I cut off about an inch of each ear, to bleed her, but no blood ran. I took a twig and switched the ears. Soon the blod began to run. She has never had a fit since. R., Emmett, O.

Enlarged legs on horses are caused by working them too hard in hot weather, giving too much grain. Here is an excellent liniment: One pint alcohol, 10 cents worth of aloes, 5 cents worth of oil of mustard, 1 ounce of saltpetre. Mix and shake well; then apply.—C. E. H.

In answer to M. G's. inquiry as to a running sore on a horse: Take the leaves and stems of the low mallows that are common nearly everywhere; steep, and bind on any running sore, on horse or human, and ten chances to one it will remove blood poison, cleanse and heal in a few days. Renew twice a day. It is a wonderful remedy for blood poisoning in any form. The mallow is a flat-growing plant, common in the yards about the barn. It has a roundish, bright green leaf, that winters under the snow, and a root like clover. Children call it cheese weed, from the circular seed balls like hollyhock, only smaller.—M. S. H., West Toledo, O.

For chicken cholera, take of English rosin, alum, black pepper and sulphur, equal parts by weight; mix well, and give one tablespoonful in each quart of meal; feed twice a day.—B., Lake, W. Va.

For colic in horses or bloat in cattle, give one-half teaspoonful of chloroform on sugar. It gives instant relief. F., Wilton, Me.

To S., Jonesville, Va.: About a week or ten days before your mares come in heat, give each a handful of catnip in their feed twice a day till they are bred, and no longer. H., Harrisville, Pa.

Tell Subscriber, South Glen Falls, N. Y., to take a half ounce of powdered bloodroot, divide into six powders and give one each day in bran until all are used. Feed bran and oats, but no other grain. Also use this liniment: One ounce camphor gum, 5 ounces each of alcohol, spirits of turpentine and linseed oil. Shake well and use freely on the boils. Tell P. W. B., Summer Shade, Ky., to use this liniment on his trotting horse.—Subscriber, St. Francis, Kan.

Here is a liniment for horses that will go deeper than any other, and cure more diseases than any other: Turpentine, one pint; corrosive sublimate, one ounce; gum camphor, two ounces. B., Burnham, Mo.

Tell the subscriber at Little, W. Va., that corns in horses' feet are incurable after they have become well seated.—W., Wildwood, Wash.

For bots in horses, take one tablespoonful of pulverized alum, a half teaspoonful each of salt and soda. Give at one dose. Pull out the horse's tongue, place the dose on it as far back as you can; then hold his head up until he swallows it. If not relieved in 15 minutes, give another dose.—R. G. M.

Reader, Ithaca, Mich.: It is bisulphide of carbon which is used to kill prairie dogs, etc. Saturate a wad of cotton, drop into the hole and plug it up.

To exterminate lice on stock, give the animals large spoonfuls of flowers of sulphur in their food; sprinkle it also on their backs and flanks, and you will have no more lice.—J., Pierce City, Mo.

Here is a never-failing roup remedy: Carbolic acid, one-half teaspoonful to a pint of warm water. Give one or two teaspoonfuls to each chicken.—S., Burlington Junction, Mo.

When horses get to looking bad during the winter, attend to their food. When not working, feed grain in the morning only. At night fill an 8-quart pail half small potatoes and half carrots. Feed good hay, and water three times a day.—H., Platte, Mich.

Tell W. F. M., Michigan, concerning hog cholera, to keep his hogs supplied with plenty of salt and charcoal. Scatter lime around the pens and in their beds.—W., Goldendale, Wash.

Tell M. H. R., to mix her stove blacking as thick as cream, rub it on the red places on the stove, and let it remain until she blackens it again.—K. D.

Tell S., Jonesville, Va., to go to a veterinary surgeon and get an instrument called an impregnator.—M., Corunna, Ind.

Short Queries.

My horse is thin; eats well, but his food does not seem to do him any good. He is weak; his coat looks bad. Will some one tell me what to do for him?—J. B., Missouri.

What is the proper time to sow Bermuda grass, how much seed to the acre, and how should the land be prepared?—R., Petersburg, Tenn.

A 2-year-old steer has a lump on his throat under the jowl, hard, about the size of a goose egg. What shall I do for it?—J. B., Missouri.

Why do my hens eat their eggs as soon as they lay them, and how can I prevent it?—S., Romulus, N. Y.

Is the mole bean the same as the castor bean, and if not is it poisonous?—Subscriber, Danville, Ind.

Our cows are dropping their calves before time—at from two to six months. What can we do?—J. B.

My horse eats and travels well, but gets very hot all over and looks as though she was drawn up in body. Some say she is hide bound. Will some one suggest a remedy?—C., Trenton, O.

What killed this brood sow? When she weaned her pigs I fattened her. She throve well and weighed 350 pounds. For two days she would not lie down. I took her to the barn; she jumped over a ten-inch sill, staggered and died in five minutes. There was blood all around her heart.—M., Letart, W. Va.

Is alfalfa a profitable crop in northeastern Pennsylvania? How much seed to the acre, and what crop is it best to seed it with?—B., Cherry Hill, Pa.

Some one please give a remedy for stiffness in the upper pastern joint. There is a little bunch in front on the inside, the foot toes in and the side motion is hindered.—B, Swan, Ind.

How can vinegar be made without using fruit?—S., West Union.

What will cure or relieve heaves in a horse?—J., White county, Ind.

A cow, soon to be fresh, has a swelling in front of one teat. Will some one tell cause and remedy?—H. M., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

My chickens have heart trouble. There is a sac around the heart filled with yellowish liquid. Some die suddenly, some linger. What can I do?—C., Blue Grass, Iowa.

Will some one give a cure for a cow that at times gives lumpy milk?—S., Burlington Junction, Mo.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Two of a Kind.

A young lawyer, just starting in his profession, hung out his sign in a Connecticut town where there was only one other lawyer, an aged judge.

A close-fisted old fellow, thinking to get legal advice for nothing, called upon the young man, told him he was very glad he had come into the town, as the old judge was getting superannuated, and then contrived in a sort of neighborly talk to get some legal questions answered. Then thanking the young man, he put on his hat and was about to leave, when the young man asked him if he should charge the advice, for which the fee was $5. The old fellow went into a violent passion, and swore he never would pay. The young lawyer told him he would sue him if he didn't.

So the old fellow went down to see the old judge, found him hoeing in his garden, and said:

"That young scamp that's just got into town! I dropped in to make a neighborly call on him, and he charged me $5 for legal advice."

"Served you right," said the judge; "you had no business to have gone to him."

"But have I got to pay it, judge?"

"Of course you have."

"Well, then," said the man, "I suppose I must," and was grumbling off.

"Hold on," said the judge, "aren't you going to pay me?"

"Pay you? What for?"

"For legal advice."

"What do you charge?"

"Ten dollars."

The result was that the old fellow had to pay $5 to the young lawyer and $10 to the old one.—Punxutawney News.

Too Candid.

Funniman—Now, there's your husband coming, Mrs. Candor. Let's make a little surprise for him. Mrs. Funniman and I will hide behind the curtains here, and you tell him that your expected guests haven't come. Then we'll step out and surprise him.

(Enter Mr. Candor.)

Mrs. Candor (obeying orders)—Well, Henry, our expected guests have disappointed us—Mr. and Mrs. Funniman haven't come.

Mr. Candor (heartily)—Thank heaven!—Tit-Bits.

His Busy Day.

Adam was naming the animals. The pterodactyl slipped into the line and came forward again.

"Here!" exclaimed Adam, "didn't I name you once?"

"Yes, sir," answered the pterodactyl, "I merely wished to ask you how to pronounce my name."

"Go look in the dictionary," replied Adam. "I'm busy enough telling the Smiths, Smithes and Smythes how to spell their names without being bothered by you."—Judge.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 Years LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

EST. 1847.

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

A universal remedy for pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women).

They give instantaneous relief. Wherever there is a pain a Plaster should be applied.

For Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chest, Weak Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, &C., &C.

Allcock's Plasters are superior to all other plasters. They have been in use since 1847.

For pains in the region of the Kidneys, or for a Weak Back, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Wherever there is pain apply Allcock's Plaster.

For Rheumatism or Pains in Shoulders, Elbows or elsewhere, or for Sprains, Stiffness, etc., and for Aching Feet, Plaster should be cut size and shape required and applied to part affected as shown above.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys., Wash'n D. C. Est. 1869. Examination free. Best hand book.

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$20 Per Thousand Copying letters; enclose stamp for copy of letter, instructions, etc. [illegible] Address Eagle Wholesale Co., Chicago, Ill.

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1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send 2c. stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. CARDS

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Buff Orpington Eggs—$2.00 per setting of 15. F. M. Forest, Malabar, Florida.

READ THIS—A device to prevent chickens from flying; Mediterranean strains can be kept in ordinary pen. No clipping of wings, no injury to fowl, simple but effective. Send $1.00 to S. A. Manring, Garfield, Washington, for sample and directions.

I Can Sell Your Farm no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1037 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of "Flashlights on Human Nature," on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it, we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. Murray Hill Book Co., 129 East 28th Street, New York.

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LADIES! $500 REWARD [illegible] DR. JACKSON R. CO., 169 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Lost Patience.

"We cannot consider your story seriously," wrote an editor to an author, "because you have killed your hero in the middle of it." And the author replied: "I killed him early because he made me tired!"—Atlanta Constitution.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Speaking Only of His Own.

"But, my dear husband, it is unkind of you to abuse mothers-in-law so. There are good ones."

"Well—well, I never said I hadn't anything against yours; it's mine I'm grumbling about."—Boston Traveler.

A MIRACLE HEALER

RESTORES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO CHRONIC SUFFERERS BY A MIGHTY SUBTLE FORCE OF NATURE.

Startling Disclosures Relative to the Most Wonderful Power Known to Man—Doctors Puzzled.

THE SICK HELPED FREE.

Professor Adkin Offers to Help the Sick and Afflicted Free of Cost. Hundreds Cured At Their Own Homes.

The Medical World has been startled by the wonderful cures effected by Professor Thomas F. Adkin, a distinguished scientist, who is devoting his life to the relief of suffering humanity. People in the last stages of consumption; men and women living in constant dread of death from Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Cancer, Dropsy, Heart Disease and other dangerous ailments, have been restored to health by the treatment of this wonderful man, after every known remedy and scores of eminent specialists had been tried in vain.

Not in the history of Medical Science have so many startling cures been recorded. So marvelous has been his success in healing all kinds of disease, that his patients call him a Miracle Healer, a man of Supernatural Powers, a Physician with the key to the Fountain of Youth; yet Professor Adkin declares there is nothing wonderful about his ability to cure disease, and says that he cures simply because he "understands nature."

A reporter called upon Professor Adkin a few weeks ago. He found a man of commanding figure, whose personality was masterful and refreshing. His eyes, though full of kindliness, seemed to penetrate one's very thoughts, while his every act and every word spoke of honesty and consideration of others. He is clearly a man of wonderful force of character.

He said: "I can not attempt to tell you what my treatment is which I call 'Vitaopathy.' In these days of quackery and fakes, every advance in science is imitated by a score of ignorant charlatans who pretend to have mastered its details. Were I to attempt to explain to you for publication the practice of Vitaopathy, without discussing its every phase, which I have not time to do, there would be a dozen unscrupulous persons pretending to understand its use before the publication has been out a week. Vitaopathy is not Christian Science. It is not Hypnotism nor Divine Healing. It is infinitely more thorough and far-reaching than any of them.

"'Vitaopathy' is a subtle force of nature, regulating the intellectual and spiritual being which controls the physical man. It puts the system in a receptive condition, which enables the body to receive the full benefit of my Vitaopathic vegetable remedies which are used in combination with it.

"It is true that this new treatment is every day making wonderful cures. It has cured the blind, it has made the lame walk, it has cured various organic troubles, which had brought the sufferers to death's door. And here let me ask you to announce to all the readers of your paper that I stand ready at any time to give the benefit of my experience to any one who is in need of help. I will gladly make a complete diagnosis of the case of any one who is in poor health free of cost and and will tell you how to be cured by a thorough course of home treatment which I guarantee should cure. Especially do I make this offer to those who are afflicted with dangerous diseases and have been treated by other methods without avail. If there are any who are in the grip of Consumption, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Chronic Kidney Disorder, Nervous Debility, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Disease; if any of your readers are suffering from constant Headache, Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Female Troubles, Lost Vitality, Vertigo, or other similar ills, I invite them to write me fully of their condition, and I will give them personal attention, and help them to a complete recovery of health.

"I want no one to send me any money. I am willing to give this service to all who will put themselves in my hands, without a penny of charge, feeling that having been blessed with the ability to cure disease when others fail, it is my duty to help those who cannot help themselves."

Professor Adkin showed the reporter scores of letters from Doctors, Clergymen, Statesmen, Educators, College Professors, Lawyers and others high in life who have been cured by Vitaopathy, as well as letters from many men and women from all walks of life who availed themselves of his free offer of help, and the reporter left with a strange feeling of encouragement, believing that he had met the most wonderful man of the age.

The following are a few extracts from letters which the reporter examined personally:

"I cannot express my joy in the change your wonderful treatment has made in my health. My stomach troubled me badly. I had catarrh so badly that many times I was kept awake nearly all night expectorating. I was extremely nervous and was also troubled with rheumatism. I am all over my troubles now and am astonished at the result. It does not seem possible; I have not been so well for years. Many thanks to you for your perseverance in writing me to take your treatment and may God's blessing rest upon you and help you in the good work.

MRS. HATTIE HOPKINS,
Box 448, Danielson, Conn.

"I cannot express my gratitude for what you have done for my wife. She was on her deathbed; she was paralyzed and had a clot of blood on her brain. Physicians said there was no hope that she could recover, but you have saved her life. She improved from the very first day she commenced your treatment. The clot of blood has disappeared, she sleeps well and has a splendid appetite. Refer any sufferers who doubt your marvellous power to me or let them come to my home and witness the wonderful cure you have performed in my wife's case. My neighbors all know the condition my wife was in when she commenced your treatment, and they were hourly expecting her death. I hope and pray that I may be at your command to help those who suffer, and get them to write you for free help."

W. S. SWAYNE, Ph. G.,
Prop'r. Spring Clear Lithia Water,
New Haven, Conn.

Every reader of this paper who is sick with any disease is advised to write to this miracle healer, addressing his or her letter to Professor Thos. F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons, Office 190 T., Rochester, N. Y. State the leading symptoms of your complaint, and ask Professor Adkin to help you without cost, and you will undoubtedly be able to get cured as so many others have been. Vitaopathy is unquestionably the most wonderful science of the age, and Professor Adkin the greatest miracle healer in the world.

The Cat and the Doughnuts.

Here is a true story about a cat and a dog who went halves in their mischief. The lady who owned the precious pair used to find the cover off her doughnut jar, and also noticed that her doughnuts disappeared. One day she heard a noise and found that her cat was on the shelf where the doughnuts were kept. Then it put its paws in the jar and drew out a doughnut and pushed it off the shelf, and the dog, who was looking up at the cat, caught the doughnut in his mouth and ate it. When they found they were caught they acted very guilty.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Majorities in the House.

"Which party has had a majority in the national house of representatives and senate, and how much majority, since 1856."—W. J. F., Lynn, Mass.

The following are the figures, omitting vacant seats:

35th Congress, 1857-59—Senate—Democrats 39, Republicans 20, Know Nothings 5. House—Democrats 131, Republicans 92, Know Nothings 14.

36th Congress—1859-61—Senate—Democrats 38, Republicans 26, Know Nothings 2. House—Democrats 101, Republicans 113, Know Nothings 23.

37th Congress, 1861-63—Senate—Democrats 11, Republicans 31, Know Nothings 7. House—Democrats 42, Republicans 106, Know Nothings 28.

38th Congress—1863-65—Senate—Democrats 12, Republicans 39. House—Democrats 80, Republicans 103.

39th Congress—1865-67—Senate—Democrats 10, Republicans 42. House—Democrats 46, Republicans 145.

40th Congress—1867-69—Senate—Democrats 11, Republicans 42. House—Democrats 49, Republicans 143.

41st Congress—1869-71—Senate—Democrats 11, Republicans 61. House—Democrats 73, Republicans 170.

42d Congress—1871-73—Senate—Democrats 17, Republicans 57. House—Democrats 104, Republicans 139.

43d Congress—1873-75—Senate—Democrats 19, Republicans 54. House—Democrats 88, Republicans 203.

44th Congress—1875-77—Senate—Democrats 29, Republicans 46. House—Democrats 181, Republicans 107, Independent 3.

45th Congress—1877-79—Senate—Democrats 36, Republicans 39, Independent 1. House—Democrats 156, Republicans 137.

46th Congress—1879-81—Senate—Democrats 43, Republicans 33. House—Democrats, 150, Republicans 128; Nationals 14.

47th Congress—1881-83—Senate—Democrats 37, Republicans 37, Independent 1, Readjuster 1. House—Democrats 130, Republicans 152, Nationals 9, Readjusters 2.

49th Congress—1883-85—Senate—Democrats 36, Republicans 40. House—Democrats 200, Republicans 119, Independent 4, Nationals 2.

49th Congress—1885-87—Senate—Democrats 34, Republicans 41. House—Democrats 182, Republicans 140, Nationals 2.

50th Congress—1887-89—Senate—Democrats 37, Republicans 39. House—Democrats 170, Republicans 151, Independent 1, Labor 3.

51st Congress—1889-91—Senate—Democrats 37, Republicans 47. House—Democrats 156, Republicans 173, Independent 1.

52d Congress—1891-93—Senate—Democrats 39, Republicans 47, Alliance 2. House—Democrats 231, Republicans 88, Populists 14.

53d Congress—1895-97—Senate—Democrats 44, Republicans 38; Independent 1, Alliance 2. House—Democrats 220, Republicans 128, Populists 8.

54th Congress—1895-97—Senate—Democrats 39, Republicans 44, Alliance 6. House—Democrats 104, Republicans 245, Silver 1, Populists 7.

55th Congress—1897-99—Senate—Democrats 34, Republicans 44, Populists 5, Silver 6, Independent 1. House—Democrats 121, Republicans 203, Populists, 21, Silver 3, Independent 4.

56th Congress—1899-1901—Senate—Democrats 26, Republican 51, Populists 5, Silver 4. House—Democrats 161, Republicans 185, Populists 5, Silver 3.

57th Congress—1901-03—Senate—Democrats 32, Republicans 90. House—Democrats 151, Republicans 201; Populists 4, Silver 1.

Trust Legislation.

"How many trusts are there today, and how many were there four years ago? Also how many laws have the Republicans passed against such since Cleveland's administration (beginning in '85), and how many have the Democrats passed?"—W. P. J., St. Joe, Texas.

As to the number of trusts now, as compared with four years ago, we have nothing that affords the comparison. Regarding the latter portion of your question, we presume you refer to national legislation by congress. The first bill against trusts was the Sherman law, passed in 1890, while Harrison was President. There have been no additions to it until during the congress just ended. All during Cleveland's second term, from 1893 to 1897, the Democrats did nothing. The legislation of the late congress embraced three measures. The first of these is a section in the law creating the new department of commerce nad labor, which provides for a bureau of corporations, requires all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to make reports thereto, and provides for proper publicity. The second is a law appropriating $50,000 for the attorney general's department, to be used in bringing suits against trusts charged with violating the anti-trust laws, and authorizing causes against trusts to be advanced on the dockets of United States courts, so that a speedy trial can be had.

The third of these measures is the Elkins bill, which is really an amendment to the interstaate commerce law, enlarging the functions of the commission created by that law. It prohibits, under fine not exceeding $20,000, the giving of rebates on published freight rates by a railroad, and the receiving of a rebate by any person, firm or coporation is also subject to the same fine. The interstate commerce commission is authorized to bring proceedings in the United States district courts, to inquire into alleged infractions of the provisions of the law, and to prosecute the cases there. The attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers relating to such transactions are also provided for. This strikes a hard blow at rebates, which is one of the most common means of maintaining a monopoly.

The Great Nations.

"Please give me area and population of the leading countries of the world."—E. L. S., Portland, Ind.

	Population.	Square miles
China	402,680,000	4,218,401
British Empire	396,105,693	11,137,213
Russian Empire	129,004,514	8,660,395
United States and islands	89,000,000	3,756,881
France and colonies	65,166,697	3,250,000
German Empire	56,367,178	208,830
German Africa	5,950,000	822,000
Austria-Hungary	47,102,000	201,591
Japan	43,760,815	147,669
Netherlands and colonies	33,042,238	12,680
Turkish Empire	33,559,787	1,652,533
Italy and colonies	32,449,754	110,665

Destruction and Control.

What is the distinction, if there be any, between the destruction of a trust and the control of a trust?"—A. K. B., Buckhannon, W. Va.

Is there not a distinction between killing a man and controlling those of his actions which are against the public welfare? All that a proper law can do is to impose heavy penalties on any methods of a trust which are contrary to public policy—such as underselling a competitor in order to drive him out of business, by putting the price in his locality below the cost of production; the receiving of freight rebates, etc.

Edna Lyall.

Will you kindly give all the information you can about Edna Lyall?"—H. L. D., Wellsville, N. Y.

Ada Ellen Bayly, the English novelist, better known by her pen name of Edna Lyall, died at her home in Eastbourne, on the coast of Sussex, February 8, 1903. Her first novel, Won by Waiting, published in 1879, was written before she was 18 years of age. She wrote copiously, turning out many novels of a harmless but rather uninteresting sort.

The Cotton Mink.

Editor Question Bureau: Cotton minks are freaks of nature. The fur next to the skin is white as cotton, while the ends of the fur are brown, like other minks. They are almost worthless.—Reader.

Saltness of the Sea.

"Why is the sea salt?"—Reader, Mansfield, O.

Choloride of sodium (common salt), chloride of magnesium and other salts, such as carbonate of lime, are found in rocks and soils. They are soluble in water. The rains fall, the water soaks through rock and soil, and dissolves small quantities, which are carried down by rivers and emptied into the sea. The water of the sea is evaporated by solar heat, but these salts are not. They remain behind permanently in the ocean. So the oceans are very gradually growing more salty. This constant carrying down of different salts by streams is well illustrated in the case of lakes which do not empty into the ocean, but lose their surplus waters by evaporation. These all contain more salt than the sea itself. Examples are the Dead Sea, the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and the Great Salt Lake of Utah.

A Poor Man's Library.

"Please give names of fifty books as a foundation for a poor man's library."—W. K., Lansing, Mich.

How can we do that, when you do not say what class of books you want? Do you want history, biography and travels? Or a selection of the best fiction? Or a library which will post you up on science? If you will indicate what you wish, we will be glad to make suggestions.

Andree's Expedition.

"Kindly publish a short history of Andree, who started in a balloon for the north pole. Did he ever complete the journey or was the balloon lost?"—C. S. M., Idell, N. J.

In 1895 Professor S. A. Andree devised the plan of an expedition to the north pole in a balloon. In 1896 he superintended the making of the balloon, which was very large, having a capacity of 170,000 cubic feet. It was designed to carry three persons, with all the necessary instruments for making observations, with provisions for four, a boat, and necessary ballast, in all weighing about 7,000 pounds. Mr. Andree calculated that it could cross the unexplored polar area between Spitzbergen and North America, about 1,200 miles, in from six to eight days. Gas, under pressure, in cylinders, was provided in sufficient quantity to keep the balloon aloft for 30 days. A rudder-sail was fixed to the apex of the balloon and the car, so that its motion could be guided. The boat was so made that it could be converted into a sledge, by which safety was thought to be insured, should mishap drop the explorers from the balloon either upon the water or ice. The cost of this expedition was provided by the king of Sweden.

On the afternoon of July 11, 1897, Andree, accompanied by Dr. Strudberg and Frankel, an engineer, started from Danes Island, Spitzbergen, on their perilous air voyage (they had journeyed from Sweden to Spitzbergen by boat.) The voyagers were quite composed, and as the balloon arose they waved their caps and shouted: "Greetings to all at home in Sweden." The balloon rose quickly about 600 feet, but was then forced down near to the surface of the sea. It then ascended once more, after some bags of sand had been thrown out, and was borne by a fresh south wind in a northerly direction. Its general movement was north-northwest.

Andree took with him a number of carrier pigeons and specially sealed and prepared bottles for sending back messages. Since that time but one message has been received from the intrepid Swedish explorer. This was dated July 11, 1897, and was found in the latter part of 1901. It told of the success of the journey up to that time, saying: "We are going ahead at a height of about 250 meters. Went first in a northerly direction, 10 degrees to the east, and later in a northerly direction, 45 degrees to the east." He also said that four carrier pigeons were released that afternoon. From that time to no authentic word has been received from the party, and its fate is shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

A telegraphic news item from Winnipeg, Manitoba, dated July 5, 1902, said that Rev. Richard Ferier, a missionary of the Church of England, had arrived at that town, and that he states definitely that relics of the balloonist Andree were brought to Hudson's Bay post three weeks after his departure, June 1. He says: "The story sent out by Pastor Alston, two years ago, was undoubtedly correct. Andree and his companions undoubtedly were killed by a fierce tribe of Eskimos, between 200 and 300 miles northwest of our post. An Eskimo sent out to confirm the first news of Andree's death, returned to the Fort not only with two pipes, but with parts of scientific instruments that Andree was supposed to carry with him."

Not to Be Answered.

"Will you please tell me, if possible, the number of emigrants that have arrived in the United States up to this time?"—E. C., Marion, Kan.

We are not allowed to answer questions where the name is not given, and the above writer sent only initials.

Again let us say to all that no questions for use in a guessing contest or newspaper competition will be answered in the Bureau. Save yourselves the trouble of sending them. We are throwing from six to twenty questions like the above, about immigration, into the waste basket every week.

Mary Lyon.

"Please give a short sketch of the life of Mary Lyon."—G. F., Tippecanoe, Ind.

Mary Lyon was born at Buckland, Mass., in 1797, died at South Hadley, Mass., in 1849. She was an American teacher, the founder of Holyoke Female Seminary at South Hadley, Mass., of which she was principal from 1837 to her death.

Robin Hood.

"Who was Robin Hood?"—H. C. K., Filley, Neb.

Robin Hood is a traditionary English outlaw, said to have been born in Nottinghamshire about the year 1160. He lived for years at the head of a band of robbers in Sherwood Forest, and in forests in Yorkshire. His legendary companions were Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, Little John, Will Scarlett, Allen-a-Dale, and George-a-Greene. The story of Robin Hood is purely legendary, and no one knows whether such a person ever lived or not.

The Forty Thieves is a story in the Arabian Nights, and has no reference to Robin Hood.

Mardi Gras.

E. A. R., Breedsville, Mich.: Mardi is the French word for Tuesday; "gras" is the French word for "fat;" hence it means "Fat Tuesday." It is a name applied by the French Catholics to a festival of their church. The fast of Lent begins on Ash Wednesday; Mardi Gras is the day before. The Italians call it the carnival, which means "farewell to flesh," because in Lent the eating of flesh is forbidden. The French call it Fat Tuesday, because they make it a day of feasting. It is celebrated in all Roman Catholic countries, especially France, Spain and Italy. New Orleans has a large French population, hence the splendor of the celebration there.

IIII. for IV.

"Why is it that the faces of clocks and watches are marked IIII for 4 instead of IV?"—C. H. S., Cameron, N. Y.

The story goes that, something like two centuries ago a French king ordered a watch for himself. When it was delivered be became very angry because four was marked IV. He would listen to no explanation, but ordered it changed to IIII. The gentlemen of the court at once had their watch dials changed, and the ignorance of the French king has been perpetuated to this day by watchmakers. That is the story; whether it be true, we do not know.

Three Old Greeks.

"Who were Hippocrates, Galen and Aesculapus?"—S. G., Briensburg, Ky.

Hippocrates was a famous Greek physician, called the "Father of Medicine." He was born on the Island of Cos, about 460 B. C.; died at Larissa, Thessaly, about 377 B. C. Galen was a celebrated Greek physician and philosophical writer, long deemed the supreme authority in medical science. He was born in Pergamum, Mysia, about A. D. 130, and is said to have died in Sicily. Aesculapius, in Greek mythology, was the god of medicine, the son of Apollo and Coronis. He was killed by a bolt from Jupiter, because Pluto complained that Hades was becoming depopulated.

Pension Law of 1903.

"Please give any law passed by this session of congress in regard to invalid pensions."—C. H. B., Ashley, Ill.

There was but one pension law passed, aside from private pension bills. It affects none but those who were maimed in the service. Its provisions are as follows: Those who have lost one hand or foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of $40 a month. Those who have lost an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee shall receive a pension of $46 a month. Those who have lost an arm at the shoulder or a leg at the hip, or where the same is in such condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, $55 a month. Those who have lost one arm and one foot, $60 a month. The pension of those who have lost both feet shall be $100 a month.

Please cut this out and reserve it, friends. We shall not publish it again.

Carpetbaggers.

"Will you kindly explain the meaning of 'Carpetbaggers'?"—S. E. R., Ransomville, N. Y.

Immediately after the civil war a large number of Northern whites went South, and took an active part in politics. The whites who had served in the Confederate army were disfranchised at that time, and the voters were chiefly ignorant negroes. Those whites who went there to reside a short time in order to run for office were called "Carpetbaggers" by the Southern whites, who said they carried all their effects in carpetbags.

Rotation of the Heavens.

"Please explain the apparent motion of the stars composing the great dipper around the star on the rim or inner corner of same."—H. E. H., Warrenton, O.

First, you are in error in supposing the dipper revolves around any one of the stars composing it. The two stars on the outer side of the bowl, opposite the handle, are called the "pointers." A straight line through them, if prolonged, almost touches the North Star, which is almost directly over the north pole of the earth. The rotation of the earth on its axis from west to east makes it appear that the sun, moon and all the stars are moving from east to west. This motion is apparent, not real. Because the axis of the earth is inclined 23½ degrees, all the stars around the north pole of the heavens seem to circle around the pole star once every 24 hours. Further south, the stars appear to rise in the east and set in the west. The pole star does not join in this motion, because it is almost directly over the north pole, which is the end of the axis on which the earth revolves. The dipper appears to circle around the pole star, the same as all other stars in that portion of the heavens which never set. Why not get yourself Todd's Astronomy, and learn all about these things? It explains this subject very clearly, with engravings.

Brief Replies.

W. H. R., Detroit City, Minn.: North and South Dakota were both admitted to the Union on November 2, 1889, but in the list of states North Dakota is always named first.

W. S. T., Winona, Ind.: We can not answer such questions without getting the information from the Postoffice department, because they are not matters of law, but of the regulations established by the department. In this case we doubt if there can be any regulation of the kind. Address "Superintendent Free Delivery, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C."

W. C. M., Columbia City, Ind.: Last year we published a long illustrated article on the two burials of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was buried where he died, at Erie, Pa., and years afterward his bones were removed to his old home in Pennsylvania.

M. A. S., Salem, Ore.: You seem to forget that Uncle Tom's Cabin is a work of fiction. Some real incidents are worked into it, but the most of it is imaginary. Probably the character of Uncle Tom was based on that of some old negro slave, but his death, as related in the book, is fiction.

F. A. C., Bridgeport, Ill.: The word Tippecanoe is Indian. It is the name of a stream in Indiana which empties into the Wabash. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought on Nov. 9, 1811, on the banks of the river. We do not know the meaning of the name.

M. P., Salem, Ore.: The election of a Democratic President and Congress in 1892 made it certain that the party would reduce the tariff. This caused a panic, a general stagnation of industry and trade, and thousands of men were thrown out of work. The Pullman trouble was caused by a strike in their shops.

Miscellaneous.

I. A. H., Pomeroy, O.: No.

A. W. J., Henderson, Ark.: No.

G. S., Franklin, Pa.: Cant' make it out.

W. P., Millstone, W. Va.: Sorry, but we cannot.

H. R., Exeter Neb.: We have not the information you wish.

J. T. H., Upper Sandusky, O.: Unfortunately we have no copy.

B. D. W., Rugby, Ind.: It is published by some Baptist publishing house.

H. E. T., Eggleston, Va.: Probably the passage you seek is Philemon iii, 19.

E. R. H., Jeffersonville, O.: We will answer no questions in guessing contests.

J. C. F., Ashville, N. C.: We cannot answer such questions. They should not be asked.

J. W. S., Letart, W. Va.: The only way to get the information is to write to the treaury department.

A. E., Versailles, Ill.: Such things are worth just what some one will pay for them as curiosities.

R. C. S., Bern, N. Y.: Consult the official who lays out the route. Such questions should not be sent us.

H. B. Lincolnville, Pa.: If you want a clerkship in the classified civil service, write to Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., tell him you wish to be examined, and ask for a circular of information.

A. P., Baxter Springs, Kan.: The question did not refer to that, but to a grant of land made by congress to Captain Clarke, in Missouri.

B. M. T., Alvin, Ill.: Why not follow up the stream and find when the oil comes from? Crude oil will burn. In an early day the people took oil from streams in western Pennsylvania and burned it in lamps.

S. R. P., Clyde, O.: The Freeport heresy was the reply made by Stephen A. Douglas to Abraham Lincoln in one of their joint debates at Freeport, Ill., in 1858. On June 5 last we printed a half-column explanation of it.

Subscriber, Uniondale, Pa.: The state officials of Pennsylvania are: Governor, S. W. Pennypacker; lieutenant governor, W. M. Brown; secretary of the commonwealth, W. W. Griest; treasurer, F. G. Harris; auditor general, E. B. Hardenbergh; adjutant general, T. J. Stewart; attorney general, J. P. Elkin; superintendent of public instruction, N. C. Schaeffer; insurance commissioner, I. W. Durham; secretary of agriculture, J. Hamilton; secretary internal affairs, I. B. Brown. Such questions are not of general interest to our readers. Why not go to the nearest newspaper office and find them out?

Home Duties

The real heroines of every day are in our homes. Frequently, however, it is a mistaken and useless heroism.

Women seem to listen to every call of duty except the supreme one that tells them to guard their health. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung? Irritability takes the place of happiness and amiability; and weakness and suffering takes the place of health and strength. As long as they can drag themselves around, women continue to work and perform their household duties. They have been led to believe that suffering is necessary because they are women. What a mistake!

The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will banish pain and restore happiness. Don't resort to strong stimulants or narcotics when this great strengthening, healing remedy for women is always within reach.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

For proof read the symptoms, suffering and cure recited in the following letters:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express to you the great benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My trouble was female weakness in its worst form and I was in a very bad condition. I could not perform my household duties, my back ached, I was extremely nervous, and I could not eat or sleep, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. My husband spent hundreds of dollars to get me well, and all the medicine that the doctors prescribed failed to do me any good; I resorted to an operation which the physician said was necessary to restore me to health, but I suffered more after it than I did before; I had hemorrhages of the womb that nothing could seem to stop.

"I noticed one of your advertisements and wrote you for advice, I received your reply and carefully followed all instructions. I immediately began to get stronger, and in two weeks was about the house. I took eight bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and continued following your advice, and to-day I am a well woman. Your remedies and help are a Godsend to suffering women, and I cannot find words to thank you for what you have done for me."—MRS. LOTTIE V. NAYLOR, 1328 N. J. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you what **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done for me.

"I was suffering with falling of the womb and could hardly drag about, but after taking five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I was completely cured. I am now a well woman and able to do all my work.

"I think your medicine one of the best remedies in the world."—MRS. J. M. LEE, 141 Lyndal St., Newcastle, Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done a great deal for me. I suffered so much from falling of the womb and all the troubles connected with it. I doctored for years with doctors and other remedies but received only temporary relief.

"I began taking your medicine, and had not taken it long before I was feeling better. My husband said that I should keep right on taking it as long as it gave me relief from my suffering, as I could not expect to be cured by one or two bottles. I did so and am now able to be on my feet and work hard all day, and go to bed and rest at night. Thanks to your Vegetable Compound I am certainly grateful for the relief it gave me. It is the mother's great friend. I would not be without it in my house, for when I feel tired or out of sorts I take a few doses and feel all right.

"I would recommend your medicine to all tired mothers, and especially to those suffering as I was."—MRS. R. F. CHAMBERS, Bennet, Neb.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Dr. Shoop

Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany, which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take this for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

WILD TURKEY IN A ROOST

Advantages of Hunting the Birds With a Small Rifle.

Except in the very far South the wild turkeys have not yet begun their spring gobbling. They are hunted by calling them and often in their roosts.

Finding a turkey roost is a difficult matter, but once it is found some sport is certain. Generally it is located by signs under the trees, the hunter happening to stumble upon it, or by their tracks converging to one point. Sometimes in the dry districts, too, it is placed by the hunter following one of the small streams, for in such a district the roost is certain to be on a stream.

Turkey roosts vary in size, but it is seldom that less than twenty birds form one, and often the hunter will run to three or four hundred. They will use the same roost until they are disturbed, and then they make another one.

The turkey, however, distant from a roost, starts toward it so as to arrive between sunset and dark, and it times its speed very accurately. The man who has found the roost goes to it when the sun is half an hour high and disposes himself so that he may see and not be seen. He will place himself so that he may command a good view of the roost and be within easy shooting distance.

There is never any telling how turkeys will come to a roost. They come on foot silently and the first intimation the man has of their presence is when they fly up, or they take wing a half mile away and come flapping noisily, alighting on a swaying branch awkwardly and teetering backward and forward until they get their balance and the limb stills.

The man, if he has shot turkeys in this manner before, will let the first comers alone. Once having settled they are certain to stay until driven away and he will not lose anything by waiting.

The earlier arrivals will be on their perches when the sinking sun is still reddening the tops of the trees; the others will all be in before black dark, so that there is plenty of light. A turkey tree in the early twilight is a remarkable spectacle.

The big birds are on it from the upper limbs to limbs within eight feet of the ground. They will not come lower for fear of predatory night animals. The only thing which can get them at that height is the wild cat and the height makes no difference to the cat, which would as soon go to the top of the tree as not.

If the man is armed with a shotgun he will take two or three turkeys in a line on a limb and let go, knowing that he will get the one double-barrelled shot and not more, but if he is armed with a rifle of 22-calibre he will wait until there is light enough to permit him to see the sights and then take the lower birds first.

The little rifle, shooting a smokeless powder cartridge, does not make more noise than an old-fashioned cap popping and the turkeys, unable to locate it at first, will show much uneasiness, but stay in the tree. The fall of the big gobbler below them does not disturb them particularly, because turkeys, being unwieldy, often slip from the limbs at night and make a good deal of fuss getting back. In this way a man may get in half a dozen shots before the birds fly, and at that distance, with marks of that size, he ought to get a bird with each cartridge.

The turkeys, if fired at with a shotgun will not return to the roost on the succeeding night. Three or four of them may show up, but the others will stay away. They will permit the rifle to be worked against them, however, for three or four nights. If these nights are judiciously separated they will stay even longer. Sometimes they will permit five or six visits before dispersing finally.—New York Sun.

PERSONAL.

The sultan of Turkey has just borrowed £800,000 from a German bank.

F. Marion Crawford is writing a play for Martin Harvey, an English actor.

Senator "Joe" Blackburn, of Kentucky, smokes a big black pipe in preference to cigars.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson says it is time for the English people to take up the matter of temperance in earnest.

Sir Henry Irving was presented at Northampton, England, recently, with a walking stick cut from a tree planted by David Garrick, 130 years ago.

Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, will deliver the baccalaureate address at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, on June 18.

George H. Linsley celebrated lately the fifty-fifth anniversary of his election as principal of one of the schools of Jersey City, N. J.

Horatio C. Pollock, chairman of the executive committee of the League of Roosevelt clubs, has been appointed to a position in the insular government of Manila.

INDIAN PROVERBS.

Charles Gibson, the Indian sage, in the Eufaula Journal, says:

"A big warrior does not always drive center with his arrows. A small warrior can drive center and to one's vitals.

"A cross, fractious man needs to go on a hunt and stay in the mountains till his system is cleansed of all impurities.

"Don't kick or abuse a dog. You don't know but what you may be a dog yourself after death.

"Women should not talk at council because they are women and not men. Men go to battle, women never.

"If the Great Spirit had intended women to go to battle and make speeches He would have made them all men.

"An Indian can hear better from the front, his ears being set further in front than any other race. A negro hears better from the rear on account of his ears being set back further than any other race. A white man can hear from any direction on account of his ears being placed in the center of his head.

"The white man and the Indian both work in a field. The white man as soon as he hitches up his team to a plow begins stating what a pile of money he will make at the gathering season, and forgets his weariness till night. The Indian runs to the house after a drink of water or to see how his arrows are seasoning all day long, letting his team rest. The negro gets more rest than either, having more sense than the others. He keeps quiet and rests his mind and body until he sees the boss, whom he is always looking for when not asleep."—Kansas City Journal.

A Wilderness, Forsooth.

It might be thought that the day had gone by when to the English mind America appeared as a land of waste places and wilderness unredeemed. But a story which a recent visitor to England brings home shows there are still honest Britons who do not understand our ways of life. At a dinner table the American happened to remark that there was a curfew in Cambridge, Mass., and some other towns.

"A curfew?" asked an English lady.

"Yes, a bell that rings at half past 9 to call the children off the street."

"Oh, I see," said the English lady affably. "I suppose after dark there is danger from wolves."—Youth's Companion.

Her Practical Application.

"Ah," muses our philosophical friend. "Here we are on the threshold of another year. How swiftly, and yet how softly, time slips away. It seems but a short while since I was a little boy. Indeed, we do not realize the unconsciousness, almost, with which one year goes and another one comes."

"Isn't that a fact?" interrupts his practical wife. "Why, the years seem to come and go as swiftly and silently and suddenly and continually as our cooks do."—What-to-Eat.

Method in It.

Manders—Supposing a fellow was going to choose a wife, Colonel, how would you advise him to go about it?

The Colonel—I should advise him to select a little one.

Manders—What for?

The Colonel—Because when it is a question of a choice of evils, it is best to choose the least.—Cassell's Journal.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent FREE by Mail.

Vinton, Iowa, July 15th, 1902.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. NONE OF THEM SUSPECTED THAT THE CAUSE OF MY TROUBLE WAS KIDNEY DISEASE. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed ninety pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper an article about Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me, for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 148 pounds, and am keeping house for my husband and brother. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

(Gertrude Warner Scott.) Gertrude Warner Scott

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone —and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free.

EDITORIAL NOTE—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

LACE MAKING AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIANS

Minnesota Women Who Rival the French Peasants in Exquisite Work.

One of the many practical memorials to the late Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is the firm establishment of lace making as a means of livelihood for the Indians among whom he worked so devotedly for years. It was his belief that, if given proper encouragement, North America's aboriginal tribes could make an honest and comfortable living at the liberal arts. Sharing his belief and willing to execute his plans was Miss Sybil Carter, who ten years ago started the industry of lace-making in the very heart of the Minnesota pines.

The field of her first labors was the Ojibway Agency, situated in the picturesque region set aside for a national park. Here, by nursing in the hospital and making herself indispensable to the Indian women, she sowed the first industrial seeds.

The women were inclined at first to view the work with more or less suspicion, but gradually they saw in it the opportunity to earn the trifling pin money which their lordly braves were not inclined to allow them from the government's bounty, and finally, after several years of experimenting with their indomitable teacher, they found themselves in the position of regular breadwinners.

Thus encouraged, Miss Carter moved on from the Ojibway Reservation and opened schools for lace making at Leech Lake, Wild Rice Lake and Red Lake. The fame of her work spread into Southern Minnesota, and the Sioux Indians petitioned that a school be established at Birch Coolie.

Women of all ages now undertake the work and often beg for instruction, for they have learned that it makes possible many comforts for their primitive log cabins and birch bark wigwams.

The lace is not only made, but designed as well, by the Indians. It has an individuality so strong and a workmanship so delicate that it has attracted the attention alike of foreign buyers and women of wealth. Large orders come from dealers in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Honolulu, while such women as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Bayard Cutting are regular patrons. At the Pan-American Exposition the work attracted much attention, and many of the orders now being received are the result of the excellent showing the schools made at Buffalo.

Many of the younger lace workers have the advantage of an education received at an agency, but some of the finest work is done by aged squaws, who utilize the artistic impulse which once found voice in bead work. This, in common with other Indian handicrafts, is now nearly extinct. A favorite conceit with the workers is conventional designs of canoes and teepees, and they appear in all but the narrowest edgings. The Indian love of symbolism is particularly displayed in the manufacture of choice ecclesiastical laces.

Each lace school is supplied with a teacher, and the sale of laces made by pupils or apprentices pays all expenses. At Birch Coolie are made the beautiful bedspreads of pillow or bobbin lace, in rare old designs, which sell as high as $300 apiece. The needlepoint known as Battenburg is the special pride of the Ojibway Agency. At the Leech Lake school, under Miss Pauline Colby, the only white woman living at the agency, a most difficult Honiton is made.

One of the first lessons, and perhaps the most difficult of all to master, is that of keeping the lace clean. Compared with this, the arrangement of braids and the various stitches are as mere child's play. What the Indian student of lace work lacks at deftness she makes up in perseverance, and she keeps at the work with a dogged determination that would put many of her white sisters to shame. When she has served her apprenticeship she receives wages at the rate of 10 cents an hour. A rapid worker can make from $10 to $12 per week.

Many of the women, particularly the old squaws, work at home. When the thermometer hovers close to the zero mark, these women stalk back and forth through the pine forests with their work belted safe from the ravages of storm. Many an Ojibway has been known to walk miles through tangled forests and over frozen streams to beg for work, or to deliver the filmy edging, or the rich berthas, jackets and boleros made beside the fires of her own wigwam.—New York Sun.

MUSKET AND RIFLE.

"While the hand gun of the American soldier has a grooved bore," said a military man to a Star reporter, "the same is true of all modern types of ordnance, from a revolver to the monster 16-inch cannon. Consequently, all of them, regardless of bore or use, are properly called rifles. The term rifle describes the type of gun and not its size or calibre. According to Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, the distinctive name of the gun carried by a soldier is 'musket,' that being the only proper name for the gun carried and operated by the soldier. Muskets were used during the Revolutionary war, when the soldiers carried flint locks; during the civil war, when they carried a Harper's Ferry musket, and they are now used, in the form of the Krag-Jorgensen magazine musket. Rifles are a modern invention, and, as already said, the term includes all firearms having grooved bores, from the smallest to the largest. By the way, the War Department hasn't yet finally selected the name of the musket which is to displace the Krag-Jorgensen if the tests now in progress are successful. It is a magazine gun, and differs mainly from the Krag-Jorgensen in having the magazine beneath the barrel instead of on the side. It was designed by officers of the Ordnance Department as an improvement on several other models. Because it is manufactured at the government arsenal at Springfield Mass., Gen. Crozier calls it 'The Springfield, model of 1903,' but it is probable that some more distinctive name will be selected in order to distinguish it from the more familiar Springfield gun of former models, used by the army for many years following the civil war."—Washington Star.

Conclusive.

The Parson—You say my sermon lacked strength? I'm surprised to hear you say that. I flattered myself that my reasoning was particularly strong and my presentation forceful.

The Parishioner—I don't say that your sermon lacked anything in argument or presentation; but what I mean is that it was so hard for you to reach a conclusion.—Boston Evening Transcript.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 158,000

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS AND RURAL FREE DELIVERY

Last week the county commissioners of Wyandot county, Ohio, received petitions asking for the improvement and turnpiking of four roads, with an aggregate length of 35 miles. This is the direct result of the action of the Postoffice department with regard to rural free delivery. It will not establish new routes unless there are good roads; and it serves notice that routes already established will be discontinued, where the roads are bad in the winter season, unless they are promptly improved.

The country roads of the United States, as a rule, are bad. In counties where limestone or coarse gravel is abundant, and the people progressive, there are many turnpiked roads; but in localities where public spirit is at a low ebb, or where material for road-making is not easily accessible, the roads are simply awful. The introduction of free rural delivery promises to work a revolution as to the roads. People who realize the benefits of this daily mail service are perfectly willing to stand their share of the expense of road improvement. However, the advantages go far beyond the delivery of mails. A good turnpike increases the value of every farm along its line. It pays for itself in the one item of allowing farmers to get to market in bad weather, when the earth roads are practically impassable. The example of the Wyandot county farmers is one that should be followed in every section where the highways are unimproved.

THE NEW SENATE.

President Roosevelt, in his message to the senate, explained that it was convened in extra session to take action on the treaties now before it for ratification. There are a number of reciprocity treaties, the Panama canal treaty with Colombia, and the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The two latter are specifically named, and it is in the hope of securing their ratification that the new senate was reconvened.

There is no reason for any particular delay in the case of these two very important conventions. Both have been fully debated, and there is nothing new to be said upon either. There is a good majority of the body in favor of the canal treaty, and it was only the persistence of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in gabbling his senile maunderings, that prevented its ratification at the regular session. The case is practically the same with the Cuban treaty. Put to a vote it would probably be ratified. Unworthy influences should no longer avail to prevent prompt action. The delay is a disadvantage to the American people and an injury to Cuba, our ward.

Senator Morgan should see that he can not hope to defeat the Panama canal treaty. His persistent advocacy of the Nicaraguan scheme is simply the obstinacy of an old man, of decaying intellect, who insists that he is right and all the rest of the United States is wrong. Probably his vanity will have to be appeased by a course of speech-making; but unless he has fallen utterly into second childhood, he must know that the minds of senators are made up, and all he can say will not change a single vote.

There is another treaty which should also be ratified. It is the Hay-Bond convention, which gives the long-desired privilege of free bait to American fishermen in Newfoundland waters in return for free entry into this country for fish caught by Newfoundland fishermen. The exchange is a fair one. If there is any injury to any American interests, it will be to a few vessel owners rather than to our fishermen. The only opposition to this treaty comes from the vessel interests of Gloucester, Massachusetts. But the few should not be permitted to block the advantage of the many. The senate will deserve well of the country if it will promptly ratify these three conventions.

THE COMING CUP RACES.

Sir Thomas Lipton announces that he hopes to launch Shamrock III on St. Patrick's Day. She will be the first of the America's cup racers to be launched —a fact which indicates that British designers at last realize the value of the process of "tuning up" a vessel. While but little is known by the public as to the model of Lipton's new boat, rumor says she will be narrower than her predecessors, a deeper under-water body at the amidships, a very easy turn to the bilge, with the lines fore and aft finely drawn, so that she will enter and leave the water with as little disturbance as possible.

As for the cup defender now building at Bristol, it is understood she will be, in length, up to the 90-foot limit; that she will be wider and flatter in under-water body than either the Columbia or Constitution; that her draft will be less, but her center of gravity kept low by a longer lead keel and by a lower freeboard. This indicates a return to the old "skimming dish" model, with great beam and flat floor—a method of construction which enables her to carry a greater sail area. So it looks as though the races this year will once more be between the Yankee skimming dish and the English cutter models. Let us hope for good yachting weather, and a contest that will satisfy all yachtsmen of its fairness whether Sir Thomas "lifts" the cup or not.

Senator Foraker denies that he is a candidate for Vice President. The senior senator from Ohio is big enough for first place when the proper time comes.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

The Fifty-seventh Congress expired by constitutional limitation on March 4. The work accomplished in the way of progressive and constructive legislation has been important and valuable. Perhaps that portion which is of the most interest to the people of the United States, is that comprised in the three measures dealing with the trust problem. These are the Elkins anti-rebate act, the law which provides for the expediting of suits under the anti-trust law, and the corporation publicity bureau established in the new department of commerce and labor. This body of legislation constitutes an important forward step, and a test of its actual workings will lead the way to provide more completely for the control of these great combinations, and the prevention of monopoly and its evils in their part.

The construction of the Panama canal was authorized, and $50,000,000 was appropriated to pay for the first steps, including the purchase of the rights and property of the French company. The Senate in extra session has before it the treaty with Colombia, the ratification of which will open the way to active work in the construction of the great interoceanic waterway, which is demanded by our commerce and by the needs of naval defense as well.

In the military line, two very important laws were enacted—that providing for a general staff for the army, and that for the reorganization of the volunteer militia, making it really the first reserve of the national army. A bill was also enacted suspending the duty on coal, and another making needed amendments to the bankruptcy act. The remainder of the Spanish war taxes have all been removed, and the immigration laws have been amended and strengthened.

As for our insular possessions, civil government has been provided for the Philippines, and a new currency system established, which will relieve the people of the evils of a fluctuating currency. A bill was passed for the redemption of the old Hawaiian silver coinage, and Porto Rico has been aided by some necessary legislation. The record is a good one, even though there were, in the opinion of some, certain errors of omission.

DEMOCRATIC DO-NOTHINGS.

It will be difficult for any Democrat to justify to the people of the United States the action of the Democratic senators in killing highly important and much-needed legislation by filibustering. Three measures of this character were prevented from becoming laws—the Aldrich currency bill, the anarchy bill, and the Philippine tariff bill.

The first of these is of admitted value to the great business interests of the country. It provides that the public money received from all sources, aside from a necessary working balance kept in the treasury, shall be deposited in depository national banks, properly secured, upon which interest shall be paid. The value of this measure is that it keeps the government money in circulation, instead of locking it in the treasury valuts. There is nothing of a partisan or political nature in it. It is a most commendable business proposition, and there is no reason why any Democrat should array himself against it.

The purpose of the second measure is to suppress anarchy within the United States, and to properly punish murderous attempts upon the life of the President. The Democratic senators, by killing this bill, have put their party in the attitude of giving immunity to anarchists, and if failing to give adequate laws for the punishment of attempts to repeat the tragedy at Buffalo.

The third measure, the Philippine tariff bill, is intended to bring prosperity to the people of the islands, by furnishing them a market here for their products, without compelling them to pay the full duties exacted of foreigners. It would relieve the desolation, misery and destitution from which the Filipino masses are suffering. It is demanded by every dictate of good statesmanship, by sound business policy, and by a sense of justice to the Philippines and their people.

And why were these important and necessary bills sacrificed by the Democratic senators? Simply because the omnibus statehood bill was not passed. It was simply a case of "getting even" with the Republicans. The business interests of the country, the prosperity of the Philippines, the protection of the nation against anarchist vipers, all were sacrificed to get a little bit of partisan revenge!

It is no wonder the thinking, intelligent and progressive masses of the American people refuse to trust the Democratic party, and will not vote to give it power in the nation. It is without leaders who are worthy of trust, and the action of the senators who belong to it shows it to be without statesmen. So long as it allows itself to wallow in the degradation of its present conditions, it must remain a minority party, without hope of success at the polls.

HE IS FOUND!

Ever since the strenuous days of the Spanish war in 1898, the Mole St. Nicholas liar has been missed. He added much to the revenues of yellow journalism by his magnificent talent for prevarication. But after the destruction of Cevera's fleet this successful emulator of Ananias vanished. Many have wondered who he might be and what had happened to him. It seemed sad that a promising successor to the late lamented Joe Mulhatton should not continue his labors in the field of imaginary news.

But he has bobbed up serenely, this time down in Mexico. His first effort in his new field is altogether worthy his previous record. It is a beautifully complete and symmetrical lie, perfect in all its parts, daring in conception, and spectacular to the last degree. It recites that a Mexican woman in a non-existent town in the state of Jalisco, while under the influence of liquor, cursed a band of religious pilgrims as they were entering the doors of the church. A bolt from the sky struck the woman and turned her into a statue. Then this inventor added an artistic touch of naturalism by stating that the parish priest took possession of the statue and put it on exhibition at 50 cents (Mexican) per look.

The falsehood is Falstaffian in its proportions, and betrays the practiced hand of the Mole St. Nicholas liar. His peculiarity is a story which is so absolutely incredible that none but the most ignorant could for an instant put any credence in its statements.

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Cannon's speech arraigning the Senate for allowing unlimited debate was a strong and vigorous protest in the right direction. The country had an example of its evils during the closing days of Congress. Senator Morgan, of Aalabama, talked, and talked, and talked —not to inform the Senate, not to make an argument, but merely to prevent a vote being taken on the ratification of the Panama canal treaty. The House of Representatives long ago saw that it would be impossible to transact public business without the adoption of a rule whereby dilatory debate could be cut off. But the Senate has refused to amend its rules so as to provide for closure at the will of the majority. Had it possessed such a rule, the extra session of the Senate would not have been needed.

Mr. Cannon's argument is unanswerable, that the majority of either House or Senate is responsible to the country, and that this majority should be able to transact business, without being hampered by tactics of delay. "Majorities and minorities shift back and forth" between the two parties; but whichever party may have a majority, this majority has the right to rule. Mr. Cannon stigmatized the holding up of legislation by interminable speeches as "legislative blackmail." The term is severe, but it is the correct one to use. The Senate owes it to the country and to itself to adopt a reasonable rule, which, without restricting proper debate, shall give the majority the power of bringing any measure to a vote when it shall choose.

OUR NAVAL INCREASE.

The senate and the house took opposite sides on the matter of the new battleships. There is a difference of opinion among our naval experts on the question of size. The bill for the new vessels originated in the house, and as passed by that body provided for the building of three first-class battleships of a displacement of not more than 16,000 tons and one first-class armored cruiser of not more than 14,500 tons, besides other subordinate vessels. The senate amended this by providing for four battleships of a displacement of not more than 12,000 tons, and two armored cruisers of a displacement of not more than 9,500 tons. That is, the senate retains the total tonnage, but provides for more ships of smaller dimensions. The opposing views of our naval authorities may thus be summarized:

The argument of the chief constructor of the navy in favor of large battleships is that the total cost of the 12,000-ton ships is about $6,000,000, and that of the 16,000-ton class $7,500,000. In passing from one to the other the displacement is increased 33 per cent, while the cost is augmented only 25 per cent. Four Connecticuts cost as much as five Maines. The weight of discharge from all the guns of the Maine above six-pounders is 5,312 pounds, while one round from all the guns of the Connecticut above six-pounders is 7,856 pounds, an excess of 47.9 per cent. Thus an increase of one-third in size gives an increase of nearly one-half in battery power.

On the other side the most influential advocate of the smaller vessels is Admiral Dewey, and his views seem to have carried weight with the senate. He is a strong advocate of what he calls "the homogeneity of squadrons." That is, the ships of a squadron should be as nearly alike in speed, size, armor and armament. A squadron must keep together, and therefore if it is composed of both fast and slow vessels, the speed of the entire body can not be greater than that of the slowest ship. This means delay; and it is the business of a bunch of war vessels to get to its objective point as speedily as possible, and be strong enough to do the work ordered. The admiral believes the fighting capacity of one individual ship is of less importance than the efficiency of the entire body considered as an unit.

The senate amendment was along the line of Dewey's recommendations, but the vessels are smaller than the admiral thinks advisable. He favors battleships of about 14,500 tons, but the senate has provided for 12,000-ton vessels—practically the size of the Oregon. The vessels authorized by this bill, however, are but a small part of those contemplated in the report of the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the head. Our navy, when the vessels under construction or authorized are completed, will consist of 19 battleships, 11 armored cruisers, 22 protected cruisers, 9 monitors, 9 torpedo boat destroyers, 24 torpedo boats and 8 submarine boats, besides colliers, repair vessels, and so on. Admiral Dewey and his board recommend that additions be made to this until we shall have 48 battleships, 24 armored cruisers, 48 cruising scouts, 48 seagoing torpedo boat destroyers, with a corresponding increase in the number of protected cruisers, monitors, torpedo boats, etc. That is, 29 battleships and 13 cruisers shall be added to the fighting force. To carry this out will take some ten years; but at the end of that time we will have a navy that, in point of effective strength, would be equal to any now in existence.

BARRED FROM THE CAPITOL.

Even Uncle Sam has tired of the saloon business and will shut up shop and retire. Through an amendment tacked to the immigration bill, and which will be a law as soon as signed by the President, Congress has decreed that henceforth no intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be sold within the capitol building at Washington.

An effort to bring this about has been made for years, but always without success until now. The capitol saloon has been doing business for years and many of the noted men of the country, living and dead, have exchanged repartee and discussed legislation at the bar in the basement of the capitol. The country is to be congratulated that hereafter there will be no liquor selling in the capitol building, and when Uncle Sam says so he means it, and not even speakeasies will be tolerated. When your Uncle Samuel says the saloon must go it goes.

The Washington Post believes that Henry Watterson's suggestion that the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency be the man in the iron mask is but a desperate attempt of the Kentuckian to get away from the man with the iron jaw, from Lincoln, Nebraska.

The French Panama company has extended the time of the option held by the United States. All that is needed is that the Senate shall ratify the treaty. Then work on the great ditch can begin.

SMOOT, OF UTAH.

When the extra session of the Senate meets at noon on Thursday, the newly-chosen senators—about one-third of the membership—will be sworn in. One of these will be Reed Smoot, of Utah. There may be formal objection made; but as his election was absolutely regular, the Senate will, without doubt, follow precedent and allow Mr. Smoot to take his seat, leaving the question that is raised as to his eligibility to be reported on by the proper committee.

A committee of Salt Lake City ministers and citizens is very active in opposition to Smoot, and has sent a communication to Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, which takes extraordinary ground. It deprecates the charge of polygamy filed by another body opposed to Smoot, on the ground that this charge "tends to obscure the real issue of the contest. The "real issue" is thus defined by one of the ministers: "The principle for which we are fighting is that, as an apostle in the Mormon church, Mr. Smoot has no right in the United States Senate."

This ground is absolutely untenable. The constitution prohibits any religious test whatever. It matters not whether Mr. Smoot is a Mormon apostle, or a Roman Catholic priest, or an Episcopal bishop, or a Methodist circuit-rider, or an infidel; what opinions he holds or rejects on religious topics are not to be considered for a moment in the question of seating him in the Senate.

The only charge made on which he can properly be unseated, if proved, is that of polygamy. If he has in this matter violated the law, he should be expelled from the Senate. Polygamy is immorality; it is a crime against society. No pretense of religious belief in it will avail to shield Mr. Smoot or anyone else. The zealots who are opposing him simply because he is a Mormon "apostle" will find that the Senate will obey the constitution of the United States rather than their bigotry.

ROOSEVELT'S SOUND POSITION

President Roosevelt is credited with making the following declaration to the members of his Cabinet, a few days ago: "I do not want a nomination for re-election next year unless I am supported by a majority of the Republican states of the country." And he added very earnestly that he does not want and would not have the nomination if he has to obtain it by the favor of Republican delegates from states which are certain to give their electoral votes to the Democratic candidate, or from the territories, which have no electoral votes at all. In other words, his nomination must come from the states which must be relied on to elect a Republican President, or he does not desire it.

This statement from the President is his answer to the criticisms emanating from his political foes that he is scheming for the support of the Republican delegates from the Southern states, and that he is willing to play the role of Chester A. Arthur in 1884, or of Benjamin Harrison in 1892. Mr. Arthur did his best to get the Southern delegates; but John Sherman was beforehand with him. Mr. Harrison was nominated the second time by the delegates from Democratic states, and his defeat by Cleveland was the result of the dissatisfaction of Republicans in Republican states with his course during his term of office.

The masses of the Republican party throughout the Union will applaud Mr. Roosevelt's frank and honest statement. He believes in honest politics; and of the sincerity of the assertion given above no friend of his can have a doubt. The statement was doubtless prompted by the gabble of the Democratic press that he is scheming for the support of the Republican delegates in the South, and that his position on the negro question is due to the desire to secure these votes.

His introduction of the absurd bill to pension ex-slaves at once set the gossips to asserting that Senator Hanna is playing for the nomination. Mr. Hanna is as blunt and outspoken on occasion as is the President, and he is no novice in politics; so he frankly says that a candidate for the Republican nomination who has little or nothing behind him but the support of the negro delegations from the South is doomed to failure from the outset. In point of fact, the Senator agrees on this matter with the President; and there is not the faintest intimation that Mr. Hanna has any itch for the Presidential office, or that he thinks of being a candidate. So far, there is no one spoken of to contest the nomination with Mr. Roosevelt.

DELAWARE'S SENATORS.

The four years' struggle of the abominable Addicks to secure a seat in the United States Senate has ended in his temporary defeat, and the election of two Republicans. As the result of pressure from the Republican national committee, a compromise was arranged, and the Republicans united on State Senator J. Frank Allee, an Addicks man, for the four-year vacancy, and Congressman L. Heisler Ball, anti-Addicks, for the two-year term.

This, however, does not rid Delaware of Addicks. He claims the compromise as a victory for himself, and boldly announces that he will elect a majority of the next legislature, which body will elect a senator to succeed Mr. Ball, and that he will then reach the Senate himself. In the four years he has been trying to break into that body, he has corrupted a large portion of the voters of Delaware, through the use of money; and it is entirely within the possibilities that he will succeed in his ambitions, to the everlasting shame of the state.

This is a case which shows the fallacy of the idea that the election of United States senators by popular vote would keep men like Addicks out of that body. By the use of money he nominated members of the legislature and elected them. The total vote for his candidates was a large majority of the Republican voters of the state. If the election of senator had been by popular vote, Addicks would long ago have achieved his ambition. When the voters are amenable to corruption, there is no method possible whereby corrupt and unfit men can be kept out of high office.

Gorman, of Maryland, is back in the Senate. He will probably be the Democratic leader on the floor, but it does not follow that he will be the Presidential nominee next year.

The United States is exporting over a million dollars' worth of manufactured goods per day. No wonder our European cousins complain of the "American invasion."

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Alaskan Boundary.

Ratifications of the Alaskan boundary treaty have been exchanged and now the London foreign office of the state department are making all speed in the preparation of the cases to be submitted to the arbitrators. The cases must be submitted within sixty days. The United States government is in possession of a vast mass of material bearing on the boundary question, part of it traditional and part of it based upon expert investigation into maps and other documents in existence at St. Petersburg and other European capitals. This matter, of course, requires sifting and arrangement, and that takes time. It is now seemingly settled that Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner will be the American commissioners. The ratification of the boundary treaty has, of course, opened the way for the reassembling of the joint high commission, to whose progress formerly the question of the Alaskan boundary constituted the chief obstacle.

The Wabash Injunction.

The injunction issued at St. Louis by Judge Adams restraining the leaders of the Order of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from doing anything to persuade or coerce the employes of the Wabash system into striking or interfering in any way with the conduct of its business as a common carrier or with the interchange of its traffic with other roads is a matter of deep interest to the whole country. Apparently in this case a distinction has been made between members of the unions named who may be employes of the Wabash road on the one hand and the leaders and their assistants who are not on the other hand, so that the right of employes to strike as a body on their own initiative may not be a point involved. Whether Judge Adams' interpretation of the law in this matter is sound or not remains to be proved, but, taken in connection with recent injunctions and proceedings against combinations of capital, it is most significant. One thing is very certain; the people of this country are becoming exceedingly tired of being made to suffer all kinds of inconveniences, losses from the interruption of business and some hardships and suffering in consequence of the struggles between combinations which are seeking their own individual profit wtihout any regard to the injury inflicted by them on others and in defiance of their rights.

The Appropriations.

Some years ago "a billion-dollar congress" was regarded as having gone great lengths in the direction of expense, but a billion-dollar session is among the possibilities of the near future. According to the statement of senator Allison, the chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, the appropriations made by the last congress foot up the imposing total of $1,554,108,154. That means more than three-quarters of a billion per session. The appropriations for the present congress exceed those made by its predecessor by over $113,000,000. Of the increase the largest item is the provision of $50,130,000 for the Panama canal. There are also large increases on account of the postal service, including the extension of free delivery, and appropriations for river and harbor improvement were made by the Fifty-seventh congress, whereas its predecessor made no such provision. These are explanations of the increase; the fact remains that we have already reached a point where three-quarters of a billion may be appropriated at a session is an actuality.

Turkish Reforms.

What a solemn old humorist the grand vizier of Turkey is! "Obviously," he says in reply to the criticisms made upon the slowness with which the new reforms in Macedonia are being prosecuted, "it is impossible to alter the administration of an entire province in a week. We must have time." So they must. But has there not been time enough since 1878, when the treaty of Berlin was signed, providing for certain reforms in European Turkey, to reform Macedonia ten times over? "We have already spent large sums of money and appointed the most energetic functionaries to the highest posts," adds the grand vizier. "We are now seeking capable and enlightened men for the minor officers, and are thus gradually forming a new staff for the whole province." Such herculean efforts should not be lost upon the Macedonians; but we fear that these people, who have been browbeaten, tortured and plundered for twenty-five years without let or hindrance will feel that they are somewhat belated.

Philippine Industries.

It is reported from Washington that a suggestion made by Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska for the revival of Philippine industry is receiving considerable attention. The suggestion is that the Filipinos turn their attention from the cultivation of tobacco and sugar, which come into competition with American-grown tobacco and sugar, to the cultivation of articles that cannot be grown in the United States. Among these articles are mentioned coffee, India rubber, sisal grass, gutta percha, copra and cocoa. But as much more money is to be had from the cultivation of tobacco and sugar than from the cultivation of all the other articles together, we fear that the Filipinos will not attach much importance to the senator's suggestion. It is on a par with the suggestion that the American farmers abandon the cultivation of wheat and corn or cotton and turn their attention to the cultivation of turnips, dates and oranges.

Two Territories.

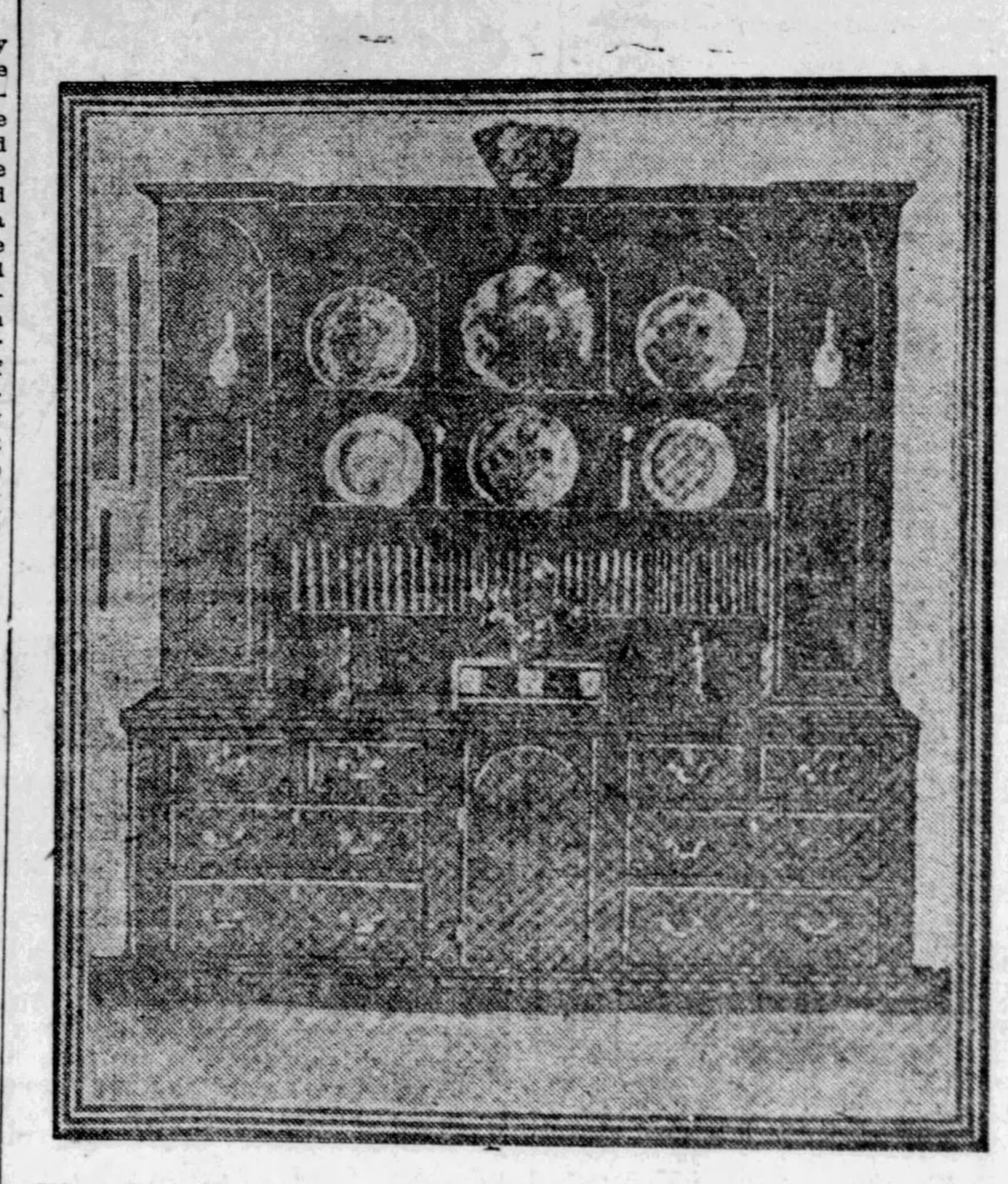
Arizona and New Mexico are disappointed at not having been made states during the past session of congress. Their leading citizens, however, in their moments of confidence, are not unwilling to acknowledge that that region of remarkable climate, remarkable soil and even more remarkable copper mines, is doing quite well even in the old-fashioned role of mere territories of Uncle Sam.

THE LATEST PENSION LAW.

Not many days before the end of the session, a new bill for the benefit of maimed soldiers was enacted by congress. It has received the signature of the President, and is now a law. Its provisions are as follows: Those who have lost one hand or foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of $40 a month. Those who have lost an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee shall receive a pension of $46 a month. Those who have lost an arm at the shoulder or a leg at the hip, or where the same is in such condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, $55 a month. Those who have lost one arm and one foot, $60 a month. The pension of those who have lost both feet shall be $100 a month.

Mr. Bryan will not decide to bolt the next national Democratic ticket until he discovers what the party intends to do with the editor of the Lincoln Commoner.

AN OLD TIME SIDEBOARD.



Old fashioned furniture, or furniture modeled on old-time lines, is high in favor just now, and the possessors of handsome old pieces are rejoicing in this revival of popularity.

The accompanying illustration is that of an old Welsh dresser which a bride of recent years described as "her most useful wedding present." It is made of oak French polished and inlaid with mahogany, with a little ebony and ivory introduced around the key holes. The handles are plain and the feet are of the type familiar in eighteenth century furniture. The several cupboards, recesses and drawers add to the usefulness of the dresser, aside from its function as a sideboard. A special feature is the miniature chest just above the central cupboard. The drawers are paneled with ivory, tortoise shell and rosewood bordered with rosewood inlay and vandyked with silver.—Brooklyn Eagle.

EXAMPLES OF ROYAL CHINA.

OLD DRESDEN CHINA AT WINDSOR.

UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF SEVRES PORCELAIN.

Among the treasures of Windsor Castle may well be reckoned the magnificent collection of china, which would delight the heart and fancy of the most exacting connoisseur. It is generally supposed that the royal collection of china was practically commenced by Queen Mary, wife of William III, who gave great impetus to the fashion. George IV is credited with having purchased the greater part of the old china included in the Windsor Castle collection, considered the finest in the world. One Sevres dessert service in the possession of King Edward VII is estimated to be worth £60,000, and there are the rarest and most valuable specimens of Old Chelsea, Crown Derby and the wares of the Orient. Sevres and Old Chelsea are the wares here illustrated, the specimens being considered as exceptionally fine.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Record of the Last Congress.

Bills Passed.

Providing civil government for the Philippines.
New bankruptcy law.
Elkins bill amending the interstate commerce law by forbidding rebates under severe penalty—a strong anti-trust measure.
Expediting causes under the Sherman anti-trust law.
Creating the department of commerce and labor.
Applying government aid to restoration of arid lands.
Prohibiting transportation of unmarked oleomargarine.
Providing a general staff for the army.
Establishing a national militia.
Requiring automatic couplers on railway acts.
For construction of the Panama canal.
Providing for increase of the navy.
Providing for Philippine currency.
Immigration bill, with prohibition of the sale of liquors in the capitol.

Treaties Ratified.

Hay-Pauncefote treaty for construction of an isthmian canal.
For the purchase from Spain of Caygayan and one or two other Philippine islands.
Renewal of commercial treaty with Spain.
Alaskan boundary treaty.

Bills Defeated.

Providing for reciprocity with Cuba.
Ship subsidy bill.
All schemes for tariff revision.
Currency reform.
Philippine tariff bill.
Aldrich financial bill.
Admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as states.
To protect the President and the succession from anarchists.
Pure food bill.

Treaties Not Ratified.

Reciprocity treaty with Cuba.
Hay-Bond treaty with Newfoundland.
Panama canal treaty.
Reciprocity treaties with France, Argentina, British West Indies and other countries.
Reciprocity treaty with Canada.

EFFECTS OF THE ELKINS LAW.

The corporation of every common carrier is held responsible for violations of law committed in their work by their accredited representative.

The failure to file tariffs or to live up to them is a misdemeanor. The fine is not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000 for each offense.

It is unlawful either to ask or offer rebates or favors in the transportation of freight, either domestic or foreign. Anyone who shall ask or accept or offer rebates shall be subject, upon conviction, to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000.

The penalty of imprisonment, provided by the old interstate commerce act, is abolished.

Any United States court through the territory of which the freight has been conducted has jurisdiction in the case.

Any tariff filed by any employe of a railroad binds the road to its maintenance.

In all courts hearings on those offenses the interested shippers are to be included and subject to the penalties imposed on the common carrier.

Any United States court in the territory in which an offense has been wholly or partly committed has the right, upon a complaint filed by the interstate commerce commission, to proceed immediately with the hearing of the case, abolishing all pleadings and usual courses to bring about a speedy trial. The conclusion of the court having been reached, its decrees may be enforced by writs against the parties engaging in the commerce as well as against the common carrier.

This act repeals all other acts which conflict with its provisions, but does not prejudice pending causes under those acts.

Used to It.

Visitor—So you were shipwrecked and came near starving?

Mariner—Yes, mum, and I had to eat a whisk broom and the sawdust out of a cushion.

Visitor—It must have been a terrible dose.

Mariner—Not so bad, mum. Yer see I had been used to eatin' health foods.—Chicago News.

Her Kindly Assurance.

"I don't take any interest in these investigations as to whether monkeys talk," remarked Willie Washington.

"I don't see why you should," answered Miss Cayenne. "I don't believe a monkey would be able to tell you anything that you couldn't have thought of for yourself."—Washington Evening Star.

Current Events

Democratic filibuster declared a failure by Democratic and Republican politicians; responsibility for defeating Aldrich financial bill and educational test for immigrants has been placed on them.

American made gowns displayed at convention of dressmakers in New York are said to rival creations from Paris.

Kansas City telephone girl, who was ill treated by an official of the company, given $12,500 damages.

Democratic senators predict that the extra session will close by April 1.

War Department publishes captured Philippine insurgent telegrams, showing that leaders intended to establish a monarchy in the event of crushing the American forces.

Belief that Chief Justice Fuller will retire within a year and be succeeded by Judge Taft, now governor of the Philippines.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review reported building permits for United States largely increased over 1902; prices of commodities unchanged from February; foreign trade and new orders for steel unusually heavy.

General strike against the American Bridge Co. is ordered by structural iron workers.

Prohibition in Vermont believed killed by referendum adoption of high license under local option law; majority on latter small, while Montpelier voted 904 to 353 for licenses, and other cities showed gains.

Appropriations by Fifty-seventh congress total $1,554,108,518, against $1,440,489,438 by its predecessor.

Strike of 40,000 Illinois miners imminent, joint committee having failed to reach agreement on wage scale.

Helen Kellar, dreaf, dumb, and blind Radcliffe college student, appealed at Massachusetts legislative hearing for state education of blind; has learned to speak mechanically and was understood easily.

William A. Day, of Illinois, and Milton D. Purdy, of Minnesota, are appointed assistants to the attorney general, the former to prosecute trust cases.

Resolution for appointment of ten delegates to national conference on negro question introduced in Wisconsin legislature by Senator Hatton; transmittal of resolution to other states is urged; Atlanta, Ga., named as meeting place.

Arthur P. Gorman again Democratic leader in congress and prediction made that he will be party's national leader as presidential candidate; is sound money man but supported Bryan.

Passes or reduced fares to theatrical agents, army or navy officials, land agents, convention committees, and postal employes reported prohibited by Elkins anti-rebate bill, and agreement voted by sixty-seven railroad lines.

Maine legislature rejects a bill proposing resubmission of the prohibitory law passed fifty years ago.

Leung Kai Chew, lieutenant of Kang Yu Wei, leader of the rebel forces in South China, is in America for the purpose, it is said, of raising funds and arms for the insurrectionists.

Dr. Kittredge, in a sermon in the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago, declares the love of gold is driving business men to destruction, and also deplores the social conditions existing today, which, he says, are pitiful.

Annual output of the tin can manufacturing industry is $60,000,000 and over 2,000,000 persons are interested in trade.

Graeme Stewart is nominated for mayor by the Chicago Republican city convention, and John M. Harlan appears and offers his support in the campaign, the incident creating great enthusiasm. All the nominations are by unanimous choice, and harmony marks the proceedings of the gathering.

Heavy rain in Chicago Saturday caused streets and basements to be flooded and inundated several suburbs where sidewalks floated off.

Judge Chytraus, at Chicago, issues a temporary injunction restraining labor unions, strikers and pickets from in any way interfering with the business or plant of the McLeod Company, 75-79 Fulton street, where a strike is in progress. Hearing for a permanent injunction will be had today.

Friends of Senator Fairbanks express the belief that he will decline to run for Vice President on a ticket with President Roosevelt.

Complication of work done by House shows that it acted on 3,430 bills and resolutions during the two sessions.

Endowment rank of the order of Knights of Pythias will not be removed from Chicago, as recently proposed.

Statistics show that the birth rate among Yale graduates in a period of 50 years has rapidly decreased, and indicates that President Eliot's statement concerning Harvard men applies to Yale as well.

Three Indiana farmers capture three safe crackers in a country schoolhouse. Valuables stolen from two postoffices are recovered.

Results of the week's town meetings in Massachusetts shows important gains for Socialists.

Women leaders of New York society are organizing an exclusive athletic club.

Girls slap and kick in basket-ball contest at Saginaw, Mich., and some are painfully hurt.

Official report of Chris Evans to United Mine Workers on killing of colored miners in West Virginia says shooting was unprovoked and that deputy marshals gave the men no opportunity to surrender.

Influenza is epidemic in St. Louis, where 15,000 persons are said to be suffering from the disease.

St. Louis authorities, who have killed race betting in that city, tell of methods that bring success where there is firm purpose to enforce law.

Archbishop Quigley overcome by emotion at farewell reception given by Polish Roman Catholics at Buffalo.

Illinois miners and operators reach agreement on wage scale; flat advance of 6 cents a ton, with no concessions in thin vein fields.

Boy dies as result of broken neck and other injuries received in wrestling bout at Brooklyn.

Buffalo police arrest two women in connection with the Burdick murder mystery, but fail to secure any light on the crime.

Dresser & Co., commission merchants of New York, suspend, with outstanding paper of $2,000,000 and assets variously estimated from $200,000 to $750,000.

New United States cruiser Chattanooga is launched at Elizabeth, N. J.

Unexpected orders calling General Funston to Washington supposed to relate to handling troops in Alaska.

General executive board of the United Garment Workers of America orders the contract system abolished and threatens to withdraw the union label from manufacturers who refuse to comply with the demand.

FOREIGN.

Fighting reported in Macedonia and Turkish commanders scarcely able to keep order.

Secret of restoring lost eyesight claimed to have been discovered by Prof. Peter Steins, Paris; apparatus invented by him supplies place of eye, while function of seeing is performed by brain.

Sir Thomas Lipton announced, after inspecting Shamrock III. at Glasgow, that launching would take place March 17, and that he already has the cup "lifted."

Reports from China show that the rebels in the northern districts are gaining in strength and that foreigners are openly threatened.

Germany's exhibit at the St. Louis fair promises to be far more comprehensive than the ministry of the interior planned, as manufacturers and merchants are taking a lively interest in it.

Colonel A. H. Yorke, of the London Board of Trade, after inspecting American railways, reports that in many essential respects they are superior to the British.

Herr Richter, radical leader in the German reichstag, calls attention to certain mysterious sums asked for by the navy department and wants to know what they are for.

Severe earthquake shocks are felt in the district of Voightland, Saxony, and many of the inhabitants leave their homes and spend the night in the streets.

Pope declares he feels too well to disappoint persons coming from a distance, and, in spite of advice of physician, receives 5,000 pilgrims from Berlin, Vienna and Belgium.

Official candidates elected to Colombian congress from isthmus districts; liberals abstain from voting, claiming government would not respect popular vote.

Bourke Cockran, who is ill with pneumonia at Assouan, Egypt, reported progressing favorably.

Rev. R. J. Campbell accepts pastorate of London City Temple, in succession to late Dr. Parker.

THE CONQUEROR OF CATARRH

If you have Catarh, let me conquer it for you. If it isn't overpowered now, it's bound to get the best of you in the end. You think not? Lots of people have made that mistake. They say, "Oh, it doesn't amount to much—it's only Catarrh." So on they go, adding to it just a little every week. They never notice how it's creeping along through the system. At last there comes a day when "only Catarrh" turns out to be a pretty serious thing.

But leaving out the danger, there is another reason for getting rid of it. Catarrh is an UNCLEAN disease. To put it plainly your hawking and spitting and bad breath make you a nuisance to your friends. It's not pleasant for them to have you around. That sounds harsh—but it's the truth. Of course they don't tell you so. They don't want to make you feel badly. Just the same, no one, not even a relative, enjoys being near a person with a foul, fetid breath. There's not the slightest doubt it hurts you terribly with outside people—with the people you meet in a business way.

Did you think it no use to try to cure Catarrh? Some physician whose knowledge on the subject is as limited as it is unreliable, may have told you so. Perhaps you tried to cure it yourself with some of the many nostrums so widely advertised for that purpose. Then you failed, for such things simply CANNOT cure Catarrh. You see, it's a disease that affects different persons in different ways. It demands individual treatment. You simply haven't done the right thing for it. But don't be discouraged. Seek help in the proper place. Write to me at once and I will give you

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE.

I offer you counsel, sympathy and aid, without charge. This treacherous disease has been my life-study and I am familiar with its workings from start to finish. I can tell you how to cure it safely—quickly—permanently. The thousands to whom I have brought relief, and they may be found in every part of North America, willingly testify to my wholeheartedness, sincerity of purpose, and the wonderful cures I have made. I will gladly send you the names of many people I have cured that live right near you. Following are some of the common symptoms of

Catarrh of Head and Throat

Is your throat raw?
Is your breath foul?
Do you spit often?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you take cold easily?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), Catarrh Specialist, 6-9 Doane St., Boston, Mass. He will give you valuable aid, FREE OF CHARGE.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

....

Dr. Sproule, B. A., Catarrh Specialist.

In the early, mildest stages
Of the trouble called Catarrh,
Who that has it thinks of peril,
Sees the danger from afar?

Then it seems a simple matter,
Nothing that requires a cure,
So it grows with stealthy power,
Makes its progress slow but sure.

Soon it poisons all the system,
Wrecks the hearing, taste and smell;
But there is a graver danger
Coming, as the days will tell.

'Tis Consnmption, grim and awful,
Strangling soon the sufferer's breath;
And Catarrh's unheeding victim
Finds himself confronting death.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

For Sale—Nice, 75-acre farm in good location. J. S. Baker, 611 Divison St., South Parkersburg, W. Va.

Publishers' Column

The Blade
Premium List
Contains Something You Need.
Send For It.
It Costs You Nothing.
The Blade
Toledo, O.

Our Presidents
From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.
A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 65c.

THE BLADE.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

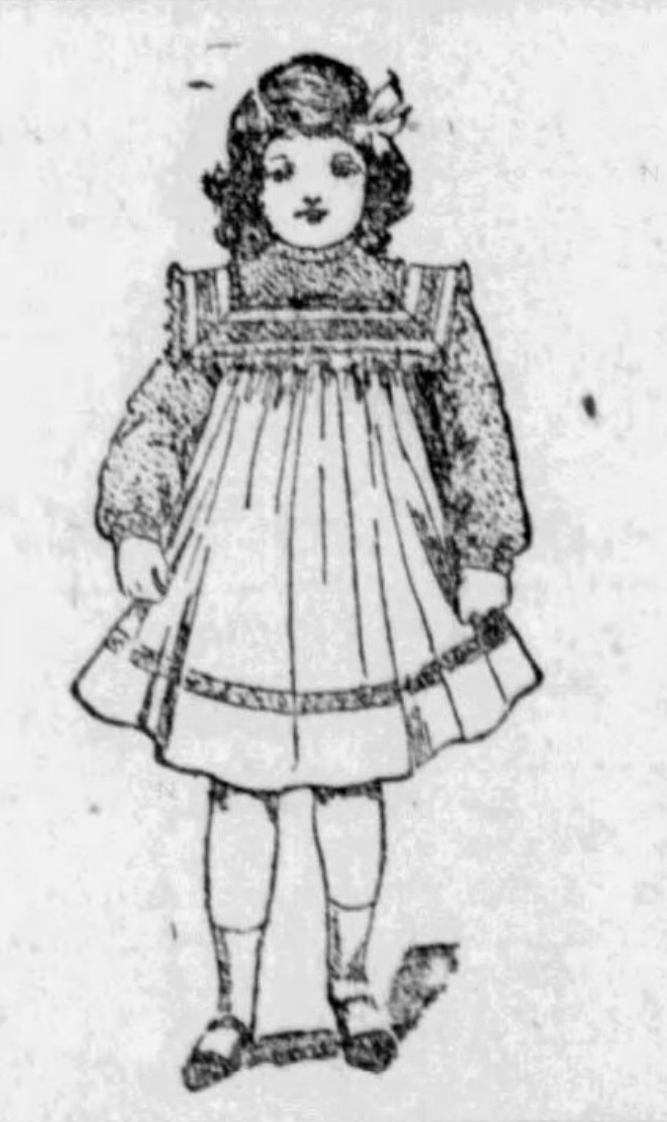
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

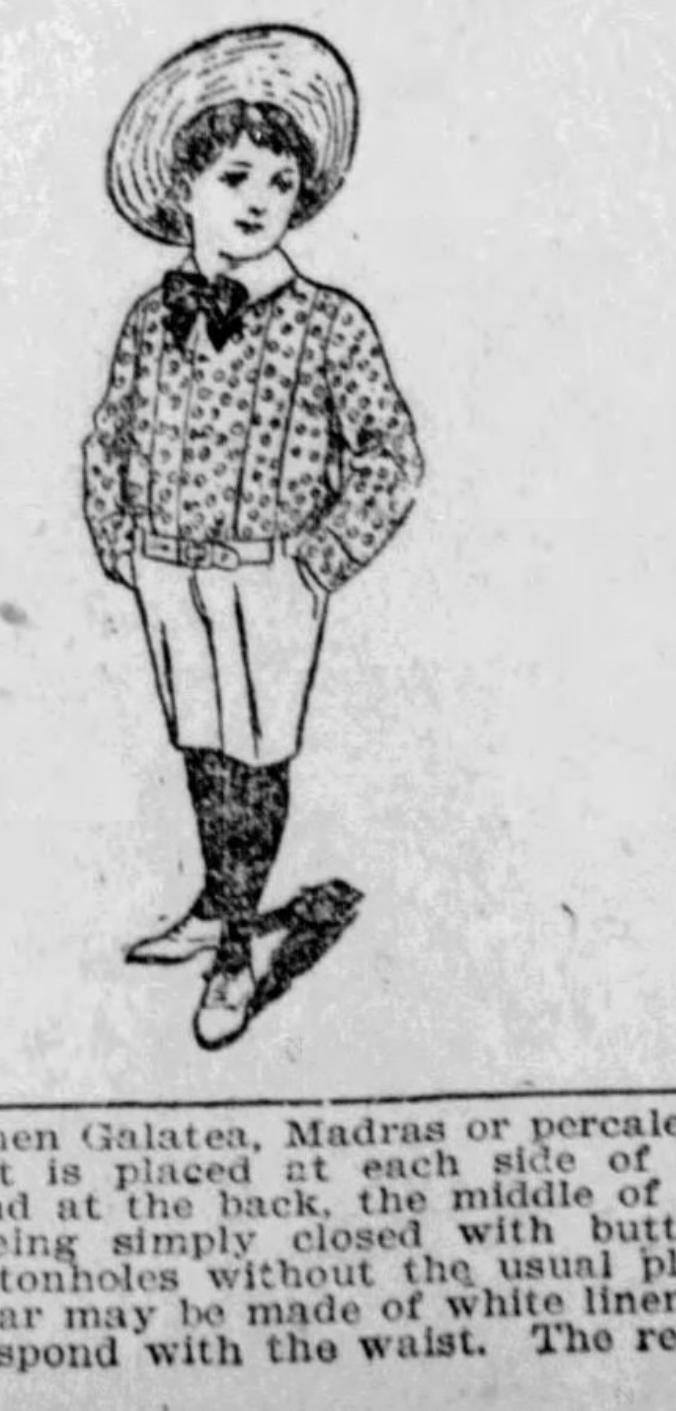
2286--Verna Frock.

Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. This is a pretty design for little girls, which will make up nicely in any of the popular cotton fabrics. A shaped bertha ornaments the shoulders, and by the use of a contrasting fabric, a guimpe is simulated.



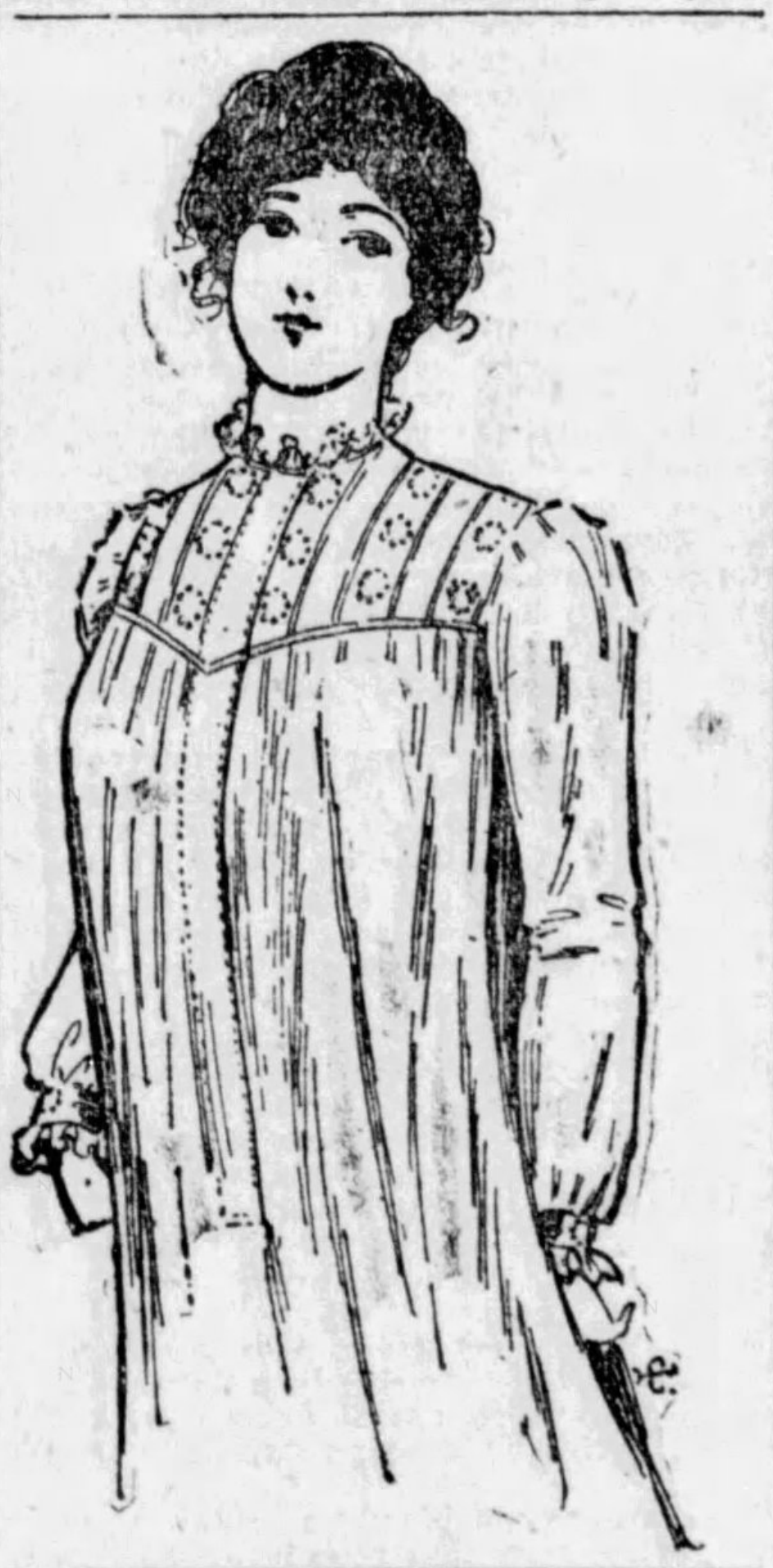
2290--Archie Shirt Waist.

Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This is one of the most popular designs for a boy's shirt waist, and may be developed in duck, linen Galatea, Madras or percale. A box-plait is placed at each side of the front and at the back, the middle of the front being simply closed with buttons and buttonholes without the usual plait. The collar may be made of white linen or to correspond with the waist. The regulation shirt sleeve is used with this design.



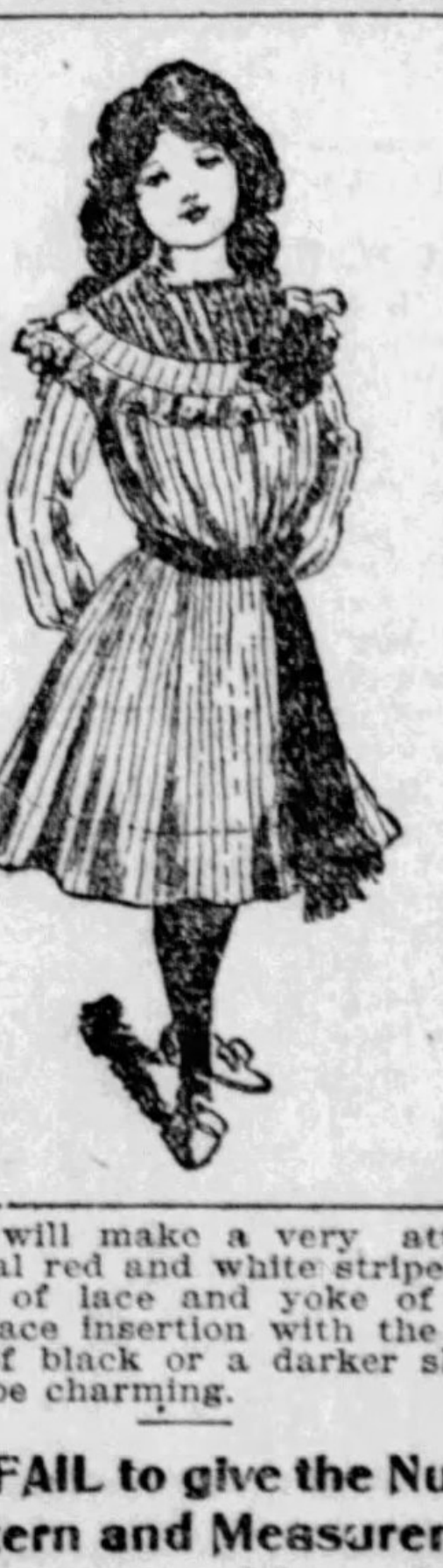
2350--Square Yoke Night Dress.

Sizes medium and large. The design illustrated shows a very simple night dress pattern, one that will prove serviceable for lawn in the summer season or for flannel in the winter. In making the yoke of embroidery and insertion, a paper pattern of the yoke should be cut, and then on it bands of trimming basted and finally stitched through the paper on the sewing machine. Just at this time there is a fancy for gowns made of figured lawn.



2287--Adlai Frock.

Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. This design will develop stylishly in any of the season's cotton, wool or silk fabrics suitable to little girls. It will be found particularly adaptable to wash goods, the open square neck making it desirable for spring and summer wear. The circular bertha gives it a neat and pretty finish, and when completed with a rosette and sash, as illustrated, it will make a very attractive dress. Coral red and white striped lawn, with frills of lace and yoke of tucked lawn and lace insertion with the rosette and sash of black or a darker shade of red would be charming.



DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

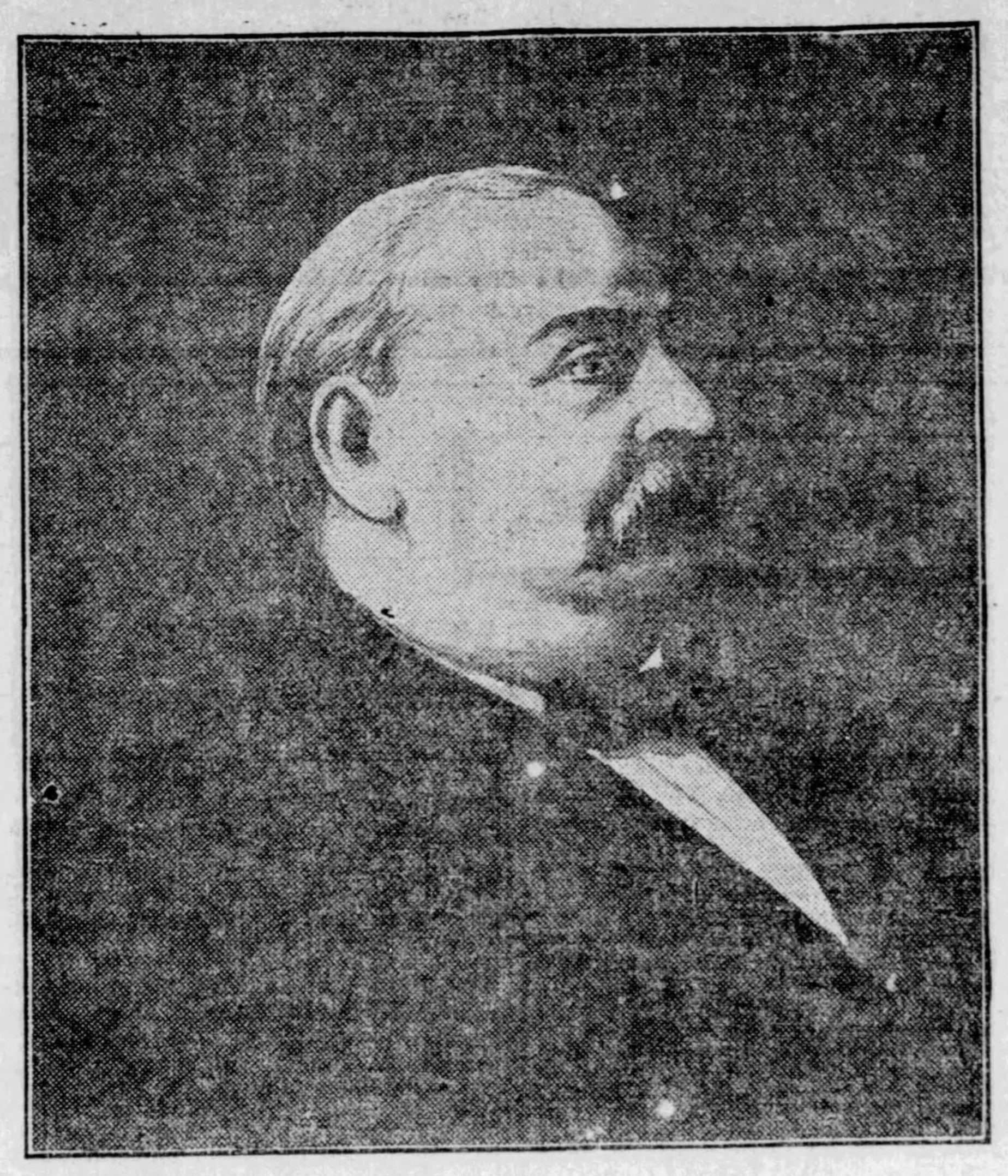
Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Quiet in Honduras.

Washington, March 6.—The secretary of the navy has received a telegram from Rear Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific squadron, saying that all is quiet at Amapala, Honduras, and that reports from the interior of the country indicate the success of Bonilla, the insurgent leader and the restoration of peace shortly. In view of the assured safety of American interests Admiral Glass added that his fleet would leave Amapala today for Acapulco, Mexico, presumably intending to return to San Francisco. The fleet consists of the flagship New York and the cruisers Boston, Marblehead and Ranger.

CLEVELAND'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TO BEECHER



The Freeman Thorpe portrait of Former President Cleveland, recently completed.

Mr. Cleveland, who last evening delivered the principal address at the great Beecher Memorial Meeting in Brooklyn, will celebrate the 65th anniversary of his birthday on the 18th of this month. Mr. Cleveland is in excellent health, and his vigor was shown in last evening's speech, which was an eloquent one.

New York, March 9.—A great mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night for the purpose of raising funds to erect a memorial in honor of Henry Ward Beecher, the founder of Plymouth church and for forty years its pastor. Many hundreds who were turned away from the doors gathered at an overflow meeting in Plymouth church. Mayor Seth Low presided, and among the prominent persons who paid tribute to the memory of the great preacher were former President Grover Cleveland, Justice D. J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court; the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth church, and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago.

At the conclusion of the addresses a subscription for the Beecher memorial fund was started by Mrs. W. C. Wallace, with a contribution of $10,000. Other contributors were Henry W. Phipps, $1,000; Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, $2,500, and John Arbuckle, $5,000.

Mr. Cleveland spoke in part as follows: "Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen:—I claim the right to join in these exercises for reasons peculiar my own. I am here in obedience to an impulse that will not be denied, and I am accredited to this assemblage by a condition of heart and by an influence which has been strong within me for many years. It is now fortynine years ago that I heard in Plymouth church a sermon whose impressiveness has remained fresh and bright in my mind during all the time that has since passed. In days of trial and troublous perplexity its remembrance has been an unfailing comfort, and in every time of depression and discouragement the lesson it taught has brought restoration of hope and confidence. I remember as it were but yesterday the fervid eloquence of the great preacher as he captivated my youthful understanding and pictured to my aroused imagination the entrance of two young men upon the world's jostling activities—one laden like a beast of burden with avaracious plans and sordid expectations, and the other with a light step and cheerful determination seeking the way of duty and usefulness and striving for the reward promised to these who love and serve God and labor for humanity. I have never for a moment lost the impression made upon me by the vivid contrast thrillingly painted in words that burned between the two careers; nor have I ever failed to realize the meaning of the truths taught by the description given of the happy compensations in life and the peace and solace in death of the one, and the racking disappointments in life and the despair in death of the other. What this sermon has been to me in all these years I alone know. I present its recollection today as a personal credential of my own, especially entitling me to representation among those who meet to recall and memorialize the fame and usefulness of Henry Ward Beecher.

"It would savor of hardihood if we who knew Mr. Beecher and his work, and who now contemplate the building of a memorial to the spirit and inspiration of his labors should be content with a mere idle token of remembrance. Assuredly if it is to typify his lofty intents and purposes, and if it is to memorialize his unsparing, constant usefulness and his fidelity in interpreting to his fellowmen the messages of God, our memorial must be a centre of work which shall redound to the glory of God and the good of humanity. It is also entirely manifest that we can build no memorial shrine to our hero, which will attract his favor and the presence of his spirit without making Plymouth church a part of it."

SCARLET FEVER SERUM

The Experiments so Far Show That It Will Cure.

New York, March 9.—Dr. Louis Fischer, of the Willard Parker and Riverside hospitals, has just completed his clinical report of the results of treating scarlet fever with anti-streptococcus. Dr. Fischer describes how he came to use this serum and how it affected two children. The first case was that of a child 4½ years old, whose case was diagnosed as one of scarlet fever.

Owing to the weakened state of the child, sepsis was feared and the doctor injected 20 cc. of Aronson's anti-streptococcus serum on February 15, 1903. The child's condition improved gradually and continuously.

In the second case, a girl 8 years old, the doctor was called into consultation on February 20. This child had been ill three days with a temperature of 104 the day previous and 104 1-5 on February 20. Her pulse was weak and rapid.

Owing to the severe general infection, Dr. Fischer again decided to give an injection of the anti-streptococcus serum of the same strength as in the previous case. On February 23, when he saw the patient again, he noted the entire disappearance of necrotic patches in the throat, and the conditions were identical with those of the first case.

Dr. Fischer, however, warns practitioners that great care should be exercised in judging this new serum from a small, though successful, series of cases.

WAR IN GUATEMALA.

San Francisco, March 6.—A number of coffee planters who have just arrived here from Guatemala on the steamer Colon, state that the war preparations in that country are still going on. The entire army of Guatemala is massed on the frontier of Salvador. Every able bodied man is being pressed into service.

Alexander Cousin, father-in-law of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, was a passenger on the Colon. In speaking of the situation in Nicaragua, he said:

"President Zelaya is in sympathy with Sierra, of Honduras, and before I left two bodies of men numbering 200 in all, were sent to join the forces of Sierra. In the trouble existing between Guatemala and Salvador, President Zelaya is in sympathy with the latter republic. He has massed his troops along the frontier in anticipation of trouble."

WILL FULLER RETIRE?

New York March 6.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

Chief Justice Fuller will probably retire within the next year and President Roosevelt is said to have determined to appoint William H. Taft, of Cincinnati, now civil governor of the Philippines, to the post of chief justice of the supreme court of the United States to succeed him.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WIRELESS PLANTS.

To Be Installed by the Great Armour Company.

Chicago, March 9.—Plans are well advanced to connect at least one big packing concern with its branch houses by means of wireless telegraphy.

If the scheme is found feasible—and experts say there is little doubt of its success—Armour & Co., which house has taken the initiative in the matter, will effect an annual saving of almost $100,000.

Arrangements are now being made to test the new system in Chicago, and if it is found satisfactory here tests will be made between Chicago and other western cities where the packing house has its branches.

Representatives of the De Forest Wireless Telegraphy company are to make the test, which will be between the packing houses and the offices in the Home Insurance building, a distance of seven miles. The first experiment will be made Wednesday, when Mr. White and Mr. Galbraith, agents of the company, arrive from New York.

Poles will be erected on top of the highest buildings in the yards, and on the roof of the Home Insurance building, with wires leading to them from the instruments in the rooms below. The only obstruction will be the Halsted street bridge, and the representatives of the company say that they are confident they can overcome the obstacle.

There are at present twelve wires between the yards and the offices, and if the new instruments prove practicable they will replace the old ones immediately. Then it will be only a matter of time to extend the system, connecting all the branch houses with the home office.

At present wires are leased from the telegraph companies at an annual expense of more than $100,000, and when these wires are broken down by storms the company suffers heavy losses and great inconvenience by its absolute dependence on the wires for information concerning changes in the market.

The company now has wires to Philadelphia, Omaha, Kansas City, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Allegheny and Sioux City, as well as to less important points. Under the wireless plan relay points will be established in these cities, making them switchboards for the branch houses. Beyond doing away with the cost of the wires, the new system would afford great security, as it would be private, direct and certain, in that it will be controlled by the company's own men.

The De Forest company already has a contract to install wireless instruments on the twentieth century train between Chicago and New York, and experiments made in that line are said to have demonstrated the practicability of using the wireless system for business.

Should the plan succeed, it is said that all the big concerns in the country—like the Armour house, which has nearly 300 branches in the eastern territory alone—will follow the example and a first step, and a long one, will have been made toward doing away with the electric wire altogether.

Turkey Buying Powder.

Constantinople, March 5.—The ministry for war is negotiating with a German firm for a large supply of smokeless powder. A number of reservists belonging to the third army corps have been ordered to join their regiments.

Emperor Receives Francis.

Berlin, March 9.—Emperor William received President Francis, of the St. Louis exposition, in audience at noon today.

ANSWER OF EMPLOYES

In the Injunction Suit of the Wabash Railway.

St. Louis, March 9.—A motion for the dissolution of, with an answer to, the injunction secured last Tuesday by President Joseph Ramsey, of the Wabash railway, restraining the officers of the Brotherhoods represented in the controversy and the employes of the road serving on grievance committees, from calling a strike, was filed with Judge Elmer B. Adams, in the United States district court here, this morning. Affidavits of many brotherhood officials were simultaneously filed with the answer.

Until last night work on the important document had been carried on unremittingly since Friday last by Judge W. T. Irwin, of Peoria, Ill., E. J. Pinney, of Cleveland, and John H. Murphy, of Denver, counsel for the brotherhoods interested. It contained about 15,000 words.

Court was in session but three minutes, during which time the answer was filed, and then an indefinite recess was taken. It was later agreed between the attorneys for both sides that they will appear before Judge Adams at 2 o'clock this afternoon for a hearing.

The answer as filed is a joint and several answer of all the defendants named in the bill of complaint and against the injunction issued. It is a specific denial that the Wabash railway was ever a union or brotherhood road, employing exclusively union or brotherhood members in its service, and also denying that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the organizations involved in this proceeding, ever made any demand or attempt to compel the Wabash railway to place any restrictions upon its employes as to their connection with any brotherhood or union. It specifically denies that such organization ever participated in any way in the Pullman Palace Car employes' strike in 1894, and admits that the Wabash Railway company never made any distinction in the selection of its employes as to whether they were members of any brotherhood or union.

It specifically denies all allegations in the bill of complaint that the Wabash Railway company never had any complaint from their employes respecting wages and rules, but states the facts to be that the employes in the several lines of service of the Wabash company have for years had grievances and differences with respect to the amount of wages paid and the rules.

The several employes engaged in the train service of the Wabash Railway company have frequently presented their grievances to the Wabash officials for adjustment and a settlement, and the officers of the company have persistently refused to take up and consider or discuss such grievances. This continued vacillating policy on the part of the officials of the company finally culminated in presenting the grievances and complaints to the several boards of adjustment and grievance committees of the two labor organizations, known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The first presentation of their complaints and grievances, through the respective committees and board, was about four months ago, and committees have been in St. Louis endeavoring to take these matters of complaint up with President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash Railway company, during all of that period, and have been granted brief interviews only on three different times, and at each interview they were put off by some alleged excuse or other, and were compelled to leave without any satisfaction or definite understanding as to what the officers of the road would do with reference to such complaints.

The defendants deny that the labor organizations have unlawfully conspired to force the complainant to recognize the union or to compel the Wabash railroad lines to become and be operated as exclusively union or brotherhood roads.

It is denied that the defendants combined to compel the Wabash and its connecting lines or their employes to violate the interestate commerce act, or any agreement with reference thereto; or from preventing the Wabash from carrying mails in accordance with any contracts existing between the United States and the complainant, or that they conspired to prevent or obstruct the Wabash in the discharge of its duty as common carrier with respect to the state and interstate commerce law.

The defendants deny that the Wabash cannot accede to the demands for such increase in the wages and the modification of the rules and regulations governing employment without violating its contracts with many of its employes and without seriously interfering with the operation with its different lines.

The defendants further deny that they ever maliciously threatened to order a strike, but state that they did represent to the Wabash that many of its employes had determined to withdraw from its employment unless it acceded to the reasonable demands and requests made by the defendants in their behalf in the payment of wages and changes in rules, but that if a strike should occur it would be a voluntary act on the part of the employes.

With the answer were filed copies of the constitution, bylaws, rules and regulations of the brotherhoods. Then follows a lengthy description of the manner under the bylaws and constitutions in which complaints shall be received and investigated and the proceedings that shall be followed in endeavors to effect the settlement.

Copies of letters that passed between President Ramsey and the committee were filed. The defendants state that during their attempts to adjust differences with President Ramsey it was stated by him that he received them only as individuals, and thereupon about 1,200 of the employes executed a written authority to the defendants to represent them in demanding and securing an adjustment of grievances. When this authority was presented to President Ramsey he refused to consider it.

An Aged Woman.

Montgomery, W. Va., March 9.—Mrs. Marsylla Keith, a white woman, celebrated her 116th birthday with religious services at her home, Saturday. Mrs. Keith was born in South Carolina. She had a vivid recollection of incidents preceding the war of 1812. She was the mother of thirteen children, but only two are living.

ASKING QUESTIONS.
An Inquiry Changed a Man's Whole Life.

When you get a man to recognize that his bad feelings come from improper food and that he can get well by using scientific food, the battle is half won. One of New York's business men says:—

"I was troubled for a long time with indigestion, headache, and stomach trouble, and had taken various medicines but with no good results. I concluded to see how a change of food would affect me. I never cared particularly for cereals of any kind, but ate meat and pastry continually and drank coffee.

I found on inquiring, that Grape-Nuts were highly spoken of and decided to give them a trial. To say I was suprised at the result would not begin to do justice to my feelings. My headaches left me; my brain became clearer and active; my attacks of indigestion grew fewer and fewer until they ceased entirely and where I once went home tired, fagged out and indisposed to any exertion whatever, I now found a different state of affairs.

My color was good, my muscles strong and firm and fully equal to anything I asked of them, instead of soft and flabby. I live two miles from my business and walk it daily back and forth, if the weather permits. I am 55 years old and feel as well and strong as when I was 30, and can ride 70 miles a day on a bicycle without feeling any bad results." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

MISS ROSE OWENS,

No. 720 Seventeenth St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

"If every suffering woman has the same experience with Wine of Cardui that I had, your medicine will be most popular. About a year ago I began to have a worn out tired feeling with lassitude, pains in the back and head which kept increasing every month. I felt that I needed something, but to get the right medicine was the trouble. I finally decided on your Wine of Cardui and only needed to take three bottles when I was fully recovered."

Miss Rose Owens.

WHEN Miss Rose Owens, who has a responsible position in the Government service at Washington, D. C., decided to try Wine of Cardui, she made a wise choice. Over a million women have been relieved of female weakness by this same Wine of Cardui. It is not a strong medicine but may be taken every day in the year by any woman with benefit. It does not force results, but corrects derangements of the menstrual organs. It strengthens the nervous system, gives tone to the bodily functions, acts directly on the genital organs, and is the finest tonic for women known to the science of medicine.

If you are a suffering woman we would say to you that Wine of Cardui seldom fails to completely cure any case of female ills. We say emphatically, it never fails to benefit. Every day hundreds of sufferers are writing to our Ladies' Advisory Department. The letters are opened by persons competent to give advice. Mrs. Jones was cured by following the advice which was freely given her by the Ladies' Advisory Department. Miss Owens was cured without advice by just buying a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui from her druggist and taking this great medicine in the privacy of her home. No doctor's examination, treatment or advice is necessary. You have read what these two cured women have written. Is this not enough to lead you to determine to be rid of suffering?

August 13, 1900, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of Cameron, Mo., writes:

"I suffered terribly at monthly periods for three years. I would sometimes go for seven months with no flow at all. Now I have my health back again and am expecting to be confined in January. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

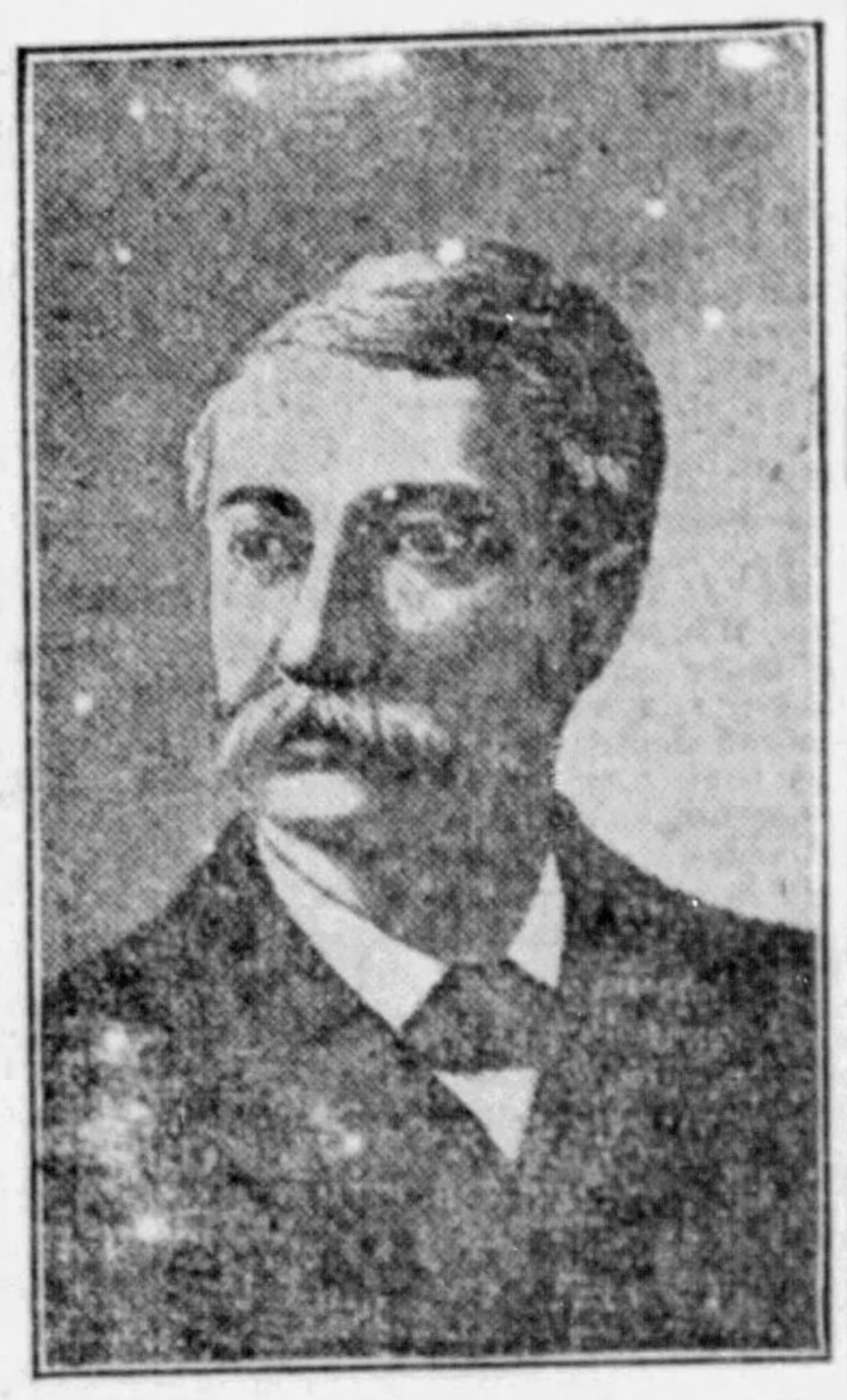
WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

TWO CANDIDATES

From the East for the Democratic Nomination.

New York, March 7.—The recent suggestion made by Wm. J. Bryan, the oft defeated silver candidate of the Democratic party, that Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, would make a good presidential candidate for the Democrats in 1904, has emphasized the feeling in this city that New York's candidate in the convention is likely to be Judge Alton B. Parker, of this city. Judge Parker is chief judge of the New York state court of appeals and is looked upon by many of the national Democratic leaders as the most likely candidate. They argue that, as he has so often had overwhelming majorities in New York state, he would carry it for the presidency, and so, with the large Empire State electoral vote, be pretty sure of election.

JUDGE PARKER.



GOVERNOR GARVIN.

GEN. FRANKLIN DEAD.

Hartford, Conn., March 9.—Major General William Buel Franklin died at his home in this city yesterday aged 80 years. He had been in poor health for several years and had failed perceptibly since the death of his wife three years ago. He was born in Franklin, Pa., Feb. 27, 1823, and was the son of Walter S. Franklin, who was clerk of the house of representatives. General Franklin was graduated from West Point in 1843 and was a classmate of General U. S. Grant. He served in the Mexican war. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the Twelfth United States infantry and immediately was made brigadier of volunteers. In 1862 he was brevetted brigadier general, U. S. A., for gallant conduct before Richmond and the same year was appointed major-general of volunteers. He commanded the sixth army corps and was in charge of the left wing of the army of the Potomac in the battle of South Mountain and in command of the Sixth army corps at the battle of Antietam.

Gen. Franklin resigned from the army in 1866, with the rank of major-general of volunteers and brevet major-general, U. S. A., and came to this city to live. He was made vice president and general manager of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing company. He was commissioner general of the United States to the Paris exposition in 1888, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor.

General Franklin was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Army and Navy club of Connecticut, the Society of Cincinnati, and the Grand Army. He had been for several terms the commander of the New York commandery, Loyal Legion. General Franklin's funeral will be at the Church of the Good Shepherd at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and the burial will be at York, Pa., Thursday.

Director of the Census W. R. Merriam sends in his resignation, to take effect May 15.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison, producing copper colored spots, pimples, sore throat, aches, old sores, ulcers, hair falling, etc., quickly, positively and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by the wonderful HERBALIS COMPOUND, a few weeks' use of which makes a clean, healthy being, after complete failure with Hot Springs and other treatment. Full information, and a bottle for trial, sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, New London, Conn.

Measure, hand made shoes, $1.25; agents wanted. A. A. Welcome, 12th Street, Burlington, Vermont.

Buff Orpington poultry for sale; imported stock; eggs $2.00 per 13. C. H. Cocroft, 710 Kent St., Rockford, Ill.

ATTRACTIVE young lady, immensely wealthy, will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially; address Vera, 407 Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes; send dime and stamp for material and instructions; steady work. C. E. Miller, Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

PROSPEROUS Business Man, middle aged, independently wealthy, beautiful home, liberally disposed; seeks at once true, affectionate wife. Address J. C. Leland, 19 So. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

$20 Weekly straight salary and expenses to advertise and introduce our Poultry Compound in the country; rig necessary; inclose stamp; Dept. 54, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted: Plain Writers. $20.00 a thousand paid weekly for copying letters at home; no names to supply, or addressing envelopes; nothing to buy; send addressed envelopes for copy and application blanks. Practical Manufacturing Co., 128 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

Why Give Up Hope When Trade NERVO-TABLETS Mark Will cure you? They bring sunshine and happiness into the life of WEAK MEN—those afflicted with Lost Manhood; Shattered Nerves; Failing Memory, Restless and Sleepless Nights; Dream Losses; Lack of Appetite and Loss of flesh. NERVO-TABLETS make new blood, strengthen the whole system from the soles of your feet to the crown of your head. NERVO TABLETS sent pre-paid to any address in plain wrapper, on receipt of price, 50c a box, or 12 boxes for $5, with a legal guarantee of a cure or money refunded. Our up-to-date illustrated book, that tells all, a revelation—both sex, married or single, sent in sealed wrapper to any address for two 2-cent stamps. Address Sandham Medicine Co., Duluth, Minn. P. O. Box 237. Write us to-day and be cured.

Split Hickory SPECIAL is a buggy that anyone may be proud of. It is as strong as the best Split hickory can make any vehicle. Only $47.50 Free 30 Days' Trial. Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 156, Cincinnati, O. Send for Cat.

BIG WAGES TO MEN and WOMEN Mr. Tassell made $1,500 the first five months. Mr. Wise, of S. D., $12, 1st day. Mr. Clay, of Vt., $9 first day. Mr. Doerge, of Me., $10 one afternoon. Mr. Elliott, of Pa., $17 first two days. Mrs. Howard, of Ia., $29.50 in one week. Hundreds of others making big money selling and appointing agents for Quaker Vapor Bath Cabinets. Prices reduced. Let us start you. We furnish everything. Anyone willing to work can make $30 to $40 a week easy. Greatest money-maker known. Just what everybody needs. Wonderful Seller. We're old firm. Capital $100,000.00. Write for New Plan, Terms, Etc., FREE. Address, WORLD M'F'G CO., 621 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

CHATTANOOGA LAUNCHED.

Elizabeth, N. J., March 7.—In the presence of a great crowd of applauding spectators the protected cruiser Chattanooga was launched today at the yards of the Crescent Shipbuilding company. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Lillian Nelson Chambliss, the daughter of Mayor Chambliss, of Chattanooga, Tenn., in honor of which city this latest addition to Uncle Sam's navy has been named. As the great hull went sliding down the greased ways and took its initial dip in salt water there were cheers and a great waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the assembled crowds and a deafening screech from the tugs and other craft nearby. Prior to the launching, there were brief speeches delivered on behalf of the city of Chattanooga, the navy department and the shipbuilding company.

The Chattanooga is one of the same general type as the protected cruisers Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines and Galveston, also in course of construction. The ship is of 3,200 tons displacement and will have a speed of 16.5 knots. The main battery will consist of 10 5-inch rapid-fire guns and the secondary battery of 8 6-pound rapid-fire guns, 2 1-pound rapid-fire guns, and 4 automatic Colts. The ship will carry a crew of 281 and 21 officers.

The visiting Chattanooga delegation arrived in this city in a special car over the Pennsylvania railway. The delegation consisted of 32 persons, including Governor Frazer, Mayor A. W. Chambliss, Geo. D. Lancaster, C. A. Lyerly, Col. D. M. Steward, representing the Chambers of Commerce; Aldermen Clinton Russel, Victor D. Georgis, R. T. Leed and J. T. Lupton.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, Box 137, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

In our higher and happiest moods I think we all have visions of the truth that we never are or can be paid for our best save only in the doing of it.

Thursday.

Sacrifice brings its reward by converting simple duty into positive happiness.

Friday.

"Fret not thyself," said an old Greek dramatist, "fret not thyself because of things; for they care naught about it!"

Saturday.

The enemy of that grand central habit of interior patience is haste of thought, haste of manner, haste of judgment, haste of speech.

Sunday.

No one who has not tried it would believe how many difficulties are cleared out of man's road by the simple act of trying to follow Christ.

Monday.

The test of love is not feeling, but obedience.

Tuesday.

Be not afraid to act yourself,
  But have your motive good.
He can afford, whose heart is right,
  To be misunderstood.

THROUGH LENSES COLORED DIFFERENTLY

BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

The following expressions of opinion regarding the University of Oxford, one from the private correspondence of a great scholar and writer, the other taken from a public utterance of a distinguished author, show how different points of view color the judgment. The first is from Paul Bourget's Impressions of Oxford, a new edition of which has just appeared, and reads in this way:

> The charm of such a place as Oxford, where the past is so closely linked with the present, and which is so full of tradition and yet so living, is to furnish material for thought of the most varied order. Every man can find here food to nourish his favorite ideas. A politician can study on the spot the worth of a system whose basis is to educate together young men who will one day make up the guiding force of the nation either as clergymen or members of the law aristocracy. One interested in architecture will find in the details of these buildings, such as the colleges and chapels, which date from very different periods, an object for unlimited study. An amateur pedagogue may verify his theories on the expediency of classical studies, and the advantages of drawbacks of an equal development of mental and physical forces.

The second comes from Max Mueller's Life and Letters, edited by his wife and recently published:

> Here in Oxford everylasting quarrels and squabbles and lies and slander, and nowhere courage and faith, and no one can speak the truth, and any one who tries to do it brings a perfect hornet's nest about his ears. Can you believe that they have refused an excellent Orientalist, Dr. W. Wright, for the place of Under Librarian at the Bodleian, because he has dared to affirm that the language of the Phoenician inscriptions is Semitic and not Hamitic, because he doubts that Ham was the father of the Canaanites and denies that Moses wrote the account of his own death?

I have quoted these two one after the other for the purpose of showing the wide variation of judgment, or what appears to be so, of two noted men whose names challenge the respect of the world, concerning the same thing. Of course it is the difference in their point of view. Both are truthfully representing what they saw individually, and equally, of course, neither is exercising an all-around vision. This is something to be remembered.

A great deal of the trouble in this world comes from the tendency to look at things upon only one side and then imagining that we know all of the truth. This often makes what seem like contradictions, and these bring doubt. We cannot understand, for instance, how there can be any opposition between what are called scientific and religious truths. In reality, there is and can be none.

In A Study of Man, by Dr. J. D. Buck, this is made very clear. "If discrepancies," he writes, "arise between the different departments of knowledge, it places thereby suspicion on all; but it must be remembered that this suspicion rests solely on the human side of the equation, and in no sense pertains to truth itself. The personal lens of colored glass may make truth appear to one red and to another blue, like the two sides of the shield in the old fable; but this can only be the pure white light of Truth separated into its component colors by the personal lens. If every individual is to use his own lens, as indeed he must, he should also remember that his is but one of many colors, and that the tints and shades due to combinations are practically limitless. If he will also bear in mind that truth itself is both tintless and taintless, he will never insist that his own is the one true color."

This failure to remember that there may be another color to truth than one's own is the key to the lack of charity in judgment. It causes endless disputations and argument. It has been back of a great deal of the suffering and misery in the world. It makes the difference in creeds through which one body of people sends another to hell. Not long since, by the newspaper reports, a minister calmly selected a number of historical personages by name and as calmly announced that they are eternally lost. How does he know? Has he attained omniscience, one wonders? Doubtless, looking through his lens, he was stating what he saw as truth, using it sensationally to shock people into being good. One could smile at the cocksureness of the affirmation, if it were not for the possible result to many of fear, and fear of any kind is destruction, brings weakness. Right for right's sake, for love's sake, should be ever and always taught as the compelling power, instead of terror.

If there is one prayer, one aspiration that each one of us needs to hold in the heart unceasingly, it is that we may be just. The need of this comes into every relation in life. In one sense of the word our nearest and dearest are strangers to us, because we cannot see into their hearts, cannot know the moving power back of their action, cannot see exactly from their point of view. With all of our love we may judge them wrongly. If this be true with those in our daily companionship, how much more likely are we to misjudge the people we know not at all or only in the most superficial way.

It is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken. In that strong, eloquent, and logical speech of the lawyer for defense in the late murder trial in this city—a most distasteful task, accepted as duty—the difficulty of being sure of what is absolutely justice was ably described. It is impossible to know and take note of all that influences action, but the difficulty recognized will tend to bring greater care and stronger effort to reach the truth.

The thing we want to remember in every day life is that there are other points of view beside our own, that the colored lens of our neighbors may be as true to reality as our own of differing hue. No single individual vision is absolutly correct, hence the necessity of charity, of tolerance.

I am not urging any one to abandon a point of view that seems to look toward his highest ideal. To be steadfastly true to one's own conviction of right is one thing; to believe that there is no possibility of mistake is another. An occasional effort to look at life from somebody else's standpoint is a good exercise. We might all learn a lesson from Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch:

"I ain't puttin' much stock in Miss Viny," demurred Miss Hazy. "I've heared she was a novelist reader, and she ain't even a church-member."

"An' do you set up to jedge her?" asked Mrs. Wiggs, in fine scorn. "Miss Viny's got more sense in her little finger than me an' you has got in our whole heads. She can doctor better with them yarbs of hers than any physicianner I know. As to her not bein' a member, she lives right an' helps other folks, an' that's more than lots of members does."

Mrs. Wiggs had her opinions to which she held firmly, but she was always a great "respecter" of those of other people.

The Cozy Corner

How to Wash a Sweater.

Since the sweater or the "sea coat," as it is sometimes called, has become such a common article of apparel it is necessary for the housekeeper to know how to wash it properly, for, like all wool garments it will shrink unless special care is taken to prevent it and in the hands of an unskilled laundress becomes, after two or three washings, unfit for wearing.

Fill a pail or small tub with tepid rainwater, dissolve half a bar of any good laundry soap in a quart of boiling water and add to the water in the tub sufficient to make a good suds. Put in also a teaspoonful of powdered borax. Turn the garment inside out, shake it vigorously to remove all loose dust and drop it into the suds, allowing it to soak for fifteen minutes. Dip it up and down and work it gently between the hands, which will remove the dirt without impairing its shape. Squeeze out the water and rinse through two or three waters of the same temperature; squeeze, not wring—as dry as possible and hang in a room where it will not be exposed to a hot fire or a strong wind. Set a tub under it to catch the water that will drip and when perfectly dry turn right side out and it is ready to wear without ironing.

To make this work a success several things should be remembered: It should be done as quickly as possible, using water for each rinsing of the same temperature as that in which the suds is made; the soap should not be rubbed on the garment, but dissolved and put in the water. The sweater should not be wrung, as that causes the fibres of the wool to become entangled and thus harden. For a garment that is badly soiled prepare a second suds of soap and borax and wash it through both before rinsing.—E. J. C.

A Plea for the Helpless and Suffering.

"He giveth snow like wool—who can stand before his cold?"

The words of the psalmist come to my mind as I look from my Colorado home at the snow-shrouded scene. The mountains and the valleys are covered with a thick, white blanket, and silently, steadily the snow continues falling. How beautiful it is! And yet, with a saddened heart, I turn from my window to the cheerful fireplace, where a great log snaps and cracks, for I cannot help thinking of the helpless cattle that are wandering through the mountains and to whom this snow means hunger as well as cold, for the sun-dried grasses upon which they subsist during the winter are buried too deeply for them to reach, and, weakened by hunger, they shiver in the bitter wind, looking in vain for food or shelter.

Of course, many of them perish, but as long as a large enough per cent of them struggle through and survive the hardships of the season—enough to make it profitable to the owners—I fear little will be done to mitigate the sufferings that must be endured by the range cattle.

Perhaps a law compelling owners of stock to furnish food and shelter for stock might be passed, but the real remedy will have to come through education. God speed the day when no school will be without its "Bands of Mercy;" when consideration for the dumb animals will be as certainly taught as the three "R's." In the meantime let us all do our little best by thought, word and deed to help on the work represented by humane societies everywhere.

Will someone please tell us if the bill making it illegal to confine stock for 40 hours without food or water was defeated?—Mrs. E. P. Harbaugh.

For the "Would-Be-Good."

Good intentions are not proof of efficiency. The question asked by the "Would-be-Good" is the same, but in different words, that has been asked by sinners for 1900 years—what shall I do to be saved?

The answers that have been are, it seems to me, lacking in essential points. While it is true that "the duties imposed upon us are to be used as stepping stones to a higher life," they alone will not enable one to reach that life.

"One who wishes to help" comes nearer the truth, but is not clear enough in her directions. She does not tell how to read God's word and to one who reads without his understanding it is enough to mystify a stronger mind than that possessed by a "Would-be-Good."

When studying the Bible we should always consider to whom the words were spoken—the world, the flesh, or the apostles. Work or prayer alone will not enable anyone to attain to the higher life; both must be used intelligently.

As discussions of a religious nature are not allowed in The Blade I will refrain from entering further into the subject now, but if the correspondent wishes to know what and how to search for unfailing light and help shall be glad to answer her if she will write to me.—Reasoner.

A Suggestion and a Request.

I have been wondering if the many readers of The Blade have not, in the last month or so, learned how to make some simple, inexpensive, but pretty things for gifts; if so, will they not share their knowledge with others less fortunate I am a Shut In and always thankful for anything in the way of new ideas. I send directions for making two articles, and would like to be told how to make a crocheted tea cosy and also infant's bootees.

To make a novel hair pin holder, crochet with any colored yarn, a single-stitch chain 16 yards long. Fold back and forth 12 inches long, and tie in the middle with a ribbon of color to match. Make a bow where the receiver is tied and another of the ribbon at the end of the loop by which the holder is suspended.

A pillow cover may be made from a large, bordered, cotton handkerchief. Cut it in quarters, turns the hems in the center and join them with lace or embroidery, beading, feather-stitched to the edges of the cloth. Finish with a ruffle of the color of the border. This can be feather stitched above the hem. Run narrow ribbons through the beading and tie in a knot in the center. — "Highland Rose, O."

A Good Recipe.

The Blade was a most welcome visitor in our house for many years. After a time it was, among many other "retrenchments," given up for a period, but the present liberal terms offered by the publishers have enabled us to take it again, to our great satisfaction.

In return for much useful information I have received from The Blade, I wish to say to those afflicted with tonsilitis, that a cure can be quickly effected by placing a piece of porus plaster about as large as a silver dollar over the tonsils as soon as there are any symptoms of the disease. I have been subject to this trouble for years, usually having one or two attacks every winter, but have had none since I began using this treatment.

It is also helpful in any bronchial difficulty, and here is a recipe for cough-syrup that is the best of any I ever used:

3 ounces of pure glycerine.
3 of extract of wild cherry.
5 drachms of paregoric.

Take a teaspoonful of the mixture before meals and on retiring. Cut this out and paste in your scrap book.

I would like directions for crocheting a tidy; the illustrated patterns are so fine in the meshes that I cannot follow them. If I can have such directions, I would be enabled to pass very pleasantly many an otherwise lonely hour.—"A. M.," Nebraska.

Who Can Give the Information?

I enjoy reading the Cosy Corner of The Blade very much and have received much valuable information from it. Not having had much experience with flowers I would be glad if someone can suggest a good plant to be placed in a cemetery. I would prefer one that would live out of doors through the winter, and, if possible, one that bears white blossoms, though that would not be so important if I could hear of something appropriate even though the flowers were colored.—A. M.

Mrs. Ellington:—A rug 9x12 feet, more from old carpet, will require 60 pounds of ingrain carpet, and would cost, including the fringe all around it, about $12. If you send your order to a firm out of your own town anything over 30 pounds should be sent by freight, and up to 100 pounds can be sent for 25 cents. Ship goods in bundles rather than in barrels and sent instructions by mail—never in the package of goods.

SOME SIMPLE RECIPES FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS

When the young housekeeper learns how to make good bread, she may be happy for she is then sure of the most important of her cooking; cakes, pies and puddings being of less consequence, and more easily learned. Mrs. E. K. Hood, one of the best housekeepers in Maine, sends the following recipes, for the benefit of those who, "not knowing, wish to learn."

Yeast Bread.

Dissolve one cake of compressed yeast in one quart of warm water and stir into this two quarts of flour with one cupful of lard, and one teaspoonful of salt thoroughly rubbed into it. Mix well and cover with a thick cloth; set where it will keep warm, but not scald, until it is very light. Turn on the molding board and work in sufficient flour to make into a large, firm loaf; this will generally be as much flour as will enable you to work the dough without its sticking to the board. Cover and let it rise again until it is twice its bulk; then make into loaves and when these are light, bake in a moderate oven for forty-five minutes (for an ordinary sized loaf). Take from the pans in which it is baked, rub with butter and let it stand on the side of the loaf until cool.

In cold weather the large loaf may be made over night, though the bread is not so fine in texture when this is done, but where hot rolls are desired for breakfast, this is the only way to manage.

Plain Cookies.

One cupful molasses, one-half cupful of sugar, three-fourths cupful shortening, one egg, one cupful milk, one teaspoonful ginger and half a spoonful of salt. Add gradually four cupfuls of flour into which one teaspoonful of soda has been sifted—(if sour milk is used one and a half spoonfuls will be needed). Use just enough more flour to enable you to roll them when mixed. Roll thin, cut any size or shape and bake in a quick oven. Always sift flour before measuring.

Gingerbread.

One egg, one cupful of molasses, one half cupful melted butter, one-half cupful cold water, one teaspoonful each of soda and ginger and three cupfuls of flour. One cupful of sour cream is better than the butter and water, but in such case an extra half teaspoonful of soda will be needed. Bake in shallow tins in a moderate oven. Good hot or cold.

The best baking powder is made of one part soda, two parts cream tartar, one part corn starch or pastry flour, all to be sifted and resifted together until perfectly mixed.

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT:—IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

"Buckeye Schoolma'am" gives us today the story for March, which ends the series of stories commenced last April. These twelve stories written by as many members of the M. G. R. certainly have been very interesting and have shown the versatile genius of our girls and boys. Each of those who were chosen a year ago to write them has done well; their work has been sent promptly, and every paper has been prepared with much care. Miss Prudence is very proud of her young authors and thanks them for having "done their best," and for having helped to make our column in The Blade so interesting.

It is in order now for some one to suggest our especial work for the coming year. Meanwhile we will listen to the letters from our friends who have been so patiently waiting until the stories were finished.

ROBBIE,
A MEMORY,

by

"BUCKEYE SCHOOLMA'AM."

When Robbie's parents both died and left him with no near relatives to love and care for him, it was still God's will that he should stay on earth a while longer. He was a little hunchbacked boy, who had to endure also the sufferings of a hip disease. So kind friends took him to a hospital as the only place where he could be properly cared for.

As he lay with his beautiful face, framed in soft, brown curls, outlined against the snowy pillows, it seemed to the other inmates of the room as if an angel had come into their midst. His cheery smile and patient endurance of pain made living sunshine for them all of the long, weary days of suffering.

To him the soft-voiced sisters moving silently and tenderly from cot to cot seemed angels of mercy, but it was Nurse Alden with her soft, gentle white hands and kindly eyes who won the intense love of his mother-hungry heart and the touch of her cool fingers on his brow would make him forget his pain.

The one flaw in his happiness was the daily visit of the physicians to care for his hip. When they came to his cot he would cry: "I'm not weady; I'm not quite weady." They would wait a moment and Nurse Alden, bending over him, would ask: "Are you ready now?" Then grasping her hand in both of his and looking into her compassionate face he would answer: "I'm weady," and submit to the cruel pain without a murmur.

At last came a day when it was apparent to all that his stay at the hospital would soon be over. Sister Agatha, Nurse Alden and the physician were by his cot waiting for the end of his sufferings.

Sister Agatha bent over him, telling her beads, and whispered: "Robbie, the angels are coming soon to carry you to Jesus." He stirred uneasily and murmured: "I'm not quite weady."

Nurse Alden knelt beside him and laid her cool hand on his restless little ones. He smiled and whispered: "Won't you hold me? I'm so tired." She raised him gently and clasped him close to her breast while the tears rolled down her cheeks. Robbie's tired eyes closed, and smiling, he whispered: "Now I'm weady for the angels," and the waiting angels bore his pure soul to the loving Christ.

(The End.)

"Quien Saba" gives us some excellent ideas on the subject of letter writing—ideas that may be profitably considered and followed by nearly every one. In this, he carries the principle of "personal responsibility"—a thought we very often fail to recognize in such matters as private correspondence:

These few thoughts on writing are not put forward in a spirit of criticism, but offered in a general way to those who may care to follow the suggestions here given.

It has occurred to me that in friendly correspondence there often is much useless—sometimes utterly worthless—matter sent. Then, besides the petty gossip, which every one likes, though it is sometimes harmful, we are in the habit of writing friendship-letters tinged with our feelings, passions or the impulses of the moment, disregarding with fine irresponsibility the possible influence of such a letter upon the recipient.

Then, too, is the practice of making a great ado in our letters about a lack of time having prevented us from writing sooner, or more at length. This offense was noted by Marcus Aurelius long ago in his "Meditations," where he says he had early learned from Alexander the Platonic never to write in a letter that he had no leisure, nor to excuse the neglect of duties by alleging urgent occupation.

It is well to consider how certain things in our letters would sound to us, if we heard them suddenly as coming from another.

It is thoughtful to include in our letters something to indicate kind remembrance of those who may chance to hear of them from their recipient.

Many of these thoughts have been suggested to me by reading the letters of a young woman who, in her writing as in her daily life, is ever kind and helpful; polite and thoughtful of the feelings of others.

If we remember to write that which we have reason to think will be pleasing, or gratifying to our friend, and thoughtfully consider every word we write before we send it, we will soon grow to say much that is charitable and kind, and to leave unsaid much that will be neither pleasant nor profitable to others—"Quien Saba," W. Va.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—The "Old Maid" received such a kindly welcome from Miss Prudence and your merry company that she has decided to "make an effort" and come again. Although old age and rheumatism are deadly foes to a letter writer, perhaps by careful preparation, this one may succeed. Vigorous massage treatment and the use of gallons of olive-oil, have, after thirty days' trial, rendered her hands limber enough to hold a pen and the free application of phosphorus has removed enough rust from her cerebrum so that it may once more do its duty in guiding the pen.

It is with fear and trembling—considering that in the days of yore she was a schoolma'am—that she chooses the words with which to greet the company assembled. A feeling of veneration and homage possesses her inmost soul when she thinks of "Mr. Smiley, of Missouri," for truly this man has received more favors than fall to the lot of ordinary mortals. Mrs. "Brother Jonathan," the wish that you would come again, takes possession of me. You recall to an ancient maiden the days of her youth.

Can a prophecy seize upon the soul of an old maid? It can, and does, and she hastens to make it known. This is the prediction she wishes to make known to you today: That a feeling of surprise, incredulity, regret, grief and rage; a wonder that one can be "so fair and yet so false;" that one can willingly kindle tender pity in gentle hearts all over the United States and not need it at all—all of these feelings will possess the minds of the M. G. R.'s when "Oregon Bach" sends the picture.

If Miss Prudence will be lenient, gratefully thinking how seldom the "Old Maid" comes, perhaps in the future she will try to tell you how the "Easterners" love their home and country, as they surely do, though none of them may have written about it, because their love is so ingrained into their lives that it is a part of themselves.—"Old Maid, of N. Y."

A stranger is present today, with some good advice for the M. G. R.'s.

Dear Merry-Go-Rounders: Please allow an old man to suggest a thought or two. The story written by "Illi Nois" is true in many cases as the divorce courts prove. Your motto says—"In all the ways" you can; did you ever think seriously of the power of your influence? I am now speaking to the fair ladies of the M. G. R. You hold in your grasp a mighty influence, which, if you will bring it to bear against the demon of intemperance, would effect wonders.

How can you do this? You can form temperance leagues in your school districts; officer them at first with those of your own sex; take the pledge yourselves and then urge the young men of your acquaintance to do the same. Do not allow in your society those who refuse, after repeated invitations, to join you in the work of the league. Make the taking of this pledge as solemn a ceremony as possible by asking a clergyman to administer it.

Meet once a month, summer and winter, and make the league meetings as pleasant and attractive as possible. Invite your parents and friends to meet with you and arrange for especial meetings for the children.

When you have a league established, do not allow it to die for want of interest on your part. Let each one say, "I am a soldier to fight the greatest curse that afflicts the human family and I intend to fight this good fight as long as I live, or till there is no need of fighting it."

You can do this if you will try and you will have more influence than any other society in our fair land.—"An Enemy to Strong Drink."

Banner Puzzlers

For February.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was one of the most infamous characters of the French revolution, and was born 1744, at Baudry, in Neufchatel. He spent some of his earlier years in Britain, acting as a teacher of languages in Edinburg, and undergoing punishment for stealing some valuable medals from the museum in Oxford. Returning to Paris he practised a sort of medicine until the revolution brought him into prominence as a demagogue. His features and appearance were grotesque, his look wild, and his speeches extravagant, the ludicrous mingling with the horrible; but his influence over the lower classes was great. He was responsible in a great measure for the massacres of September, 1792, during which he was elected a member of the convention; but on appearing there he was received with abhorrence, no one being willing to sit beside him. In April, 1793, he secured the enactment of a law against suspected persons, in virtue of which 400,000 people were imprisoned. His career was ended July 13, 1793, when he was stabbed by a woman, in his own house. His likeness, with gaping wounds, was painted by David, and exhibited on an altar in the court of the Louvre, and then hung up in the convention. A decree of November 4, 1793, gave to his remains a place of honor in the Pantheon, but they were cast out of it November 8, 1795 and his picture removed from the convention.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—DIAMOND ACROSTIC.

```
          2
          X
        X O X
      X O O O X
1 X O O O O O X 3
      X O O O X
        X O X
          X
          4
```

1.—A vowel.
2.—The name of a cliff. (2 Chron. 20:16.)
3.—A precious stone found in the Syrian fairs. (Ezk. 27:6.)
4.—A plain in Canaan. (Jud. 4:11.)
5.—A daughter of Caleb.
6.—A kind of pottage. (Gen. 25:30.)
7.—A vowel.

From 1 to 2, a son of Jonathan. (1 Chron. 2:33.) From 2 to 1, the same reversed. (1 Chron. 5:8), a son of Shem. From 2 to 3, a city of Judah. From 4 to 3, a man's name signifying 'red.' From 1 to 4, a son of Judas. (Math. 1:3.)

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

From a certain position at a window of my house, the lines of vision from the eye to the top and foot of a tree, make an angle of 105 degrees at the eye. Now, a straight line from the eye at right angles to the tree divides this angle so that the lower angle is to the upper as 2¼ is to 3. How high is the tree, the distance from the eye to the foot of the tree being 28.28427+ feet?

A. FAUL.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Het hitsheg yb targe emn chadeer dan
  petk.
Reew ont tanideat yb dunsed glifth;
Tub hyte, hilew hiret paincomons pelts,
  Wree liontig warpud ni eht hintg."

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Which was the sixth nation in the Indian confederation known as the "Six Nations"?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"One kindly deed may turn
  The fountain of thy soul
To love's sweet day-star, that shall o'er
  thee burn,
  Long as its currents roll."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 26.

1.—Gen. Chas. Lee.
2.—Toledo Blade.
3.—Width of stream, 740 feet. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming square: Mount, owner, unsay, nears, tryst.
5.—As the "news" comes from all directions, the name is said to be derived from the initial letters of the four points of the compass—N-E-W-S—which form the word "news."
6.—Colton wrote: "Time is the measurer of all things, but itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible because it has no limit; and it would be still more so if it had."

Chat.

Solution sent by "Elfa" to his problem answered today is this:

2:40::x:760 minus 20 equals 740.

To which brief formula he adds: "Make a diagram and see why for yourself."

There was only one pupil in the 'Cademy this morning, but she was such a veritable "ray of sunshine" that the Schoolmistress welcomed her most gladly, and remembers having had the pleasure of her acquaintance in the long ago "first days" of the Merry-Go-Round.

She says: "Having been a 'silent pupil' for some time and noticing your plea to such absentees, I will peep in for one morning at least and bring some puzzles with me.

"Perhaps some of the pupils have been 'tending the egg crop' as I have. My chief business is school teaching, but I board at home, and find time to care for a flock of fifty fine hens.

"They are just commencing to lay well, and I can scarcely wait for night to come to find how many eggs have been gathered during the day!

"There! I hear a hen cackling, so here are the puzzles."

Drawing the Line.

A well known judge on a Virginia circuit was reminded very forcibly, says Harper's Magazine, of his increasing baldness.

One of his rural friends looked at him and drawled, "It won't be so very long, jedge, 'fo' you'll have to tie a string around your head to tell how fer up to wash yer face."

Here, There, Everywhere.

To make mint vinegar, fill a wide mouthed bottle with well washed leaves of mint; cover with vinegar, cork tightly and let it stand in a cool place for two weeks. Strain the liquor and fill small bottles which cork tightly. A few drops of this vinegar is an improvement to a green salad and excellent when served with roasts.

"In several papers I have read this advice: In the sick room make as litle noise as possible; if the coal fire needs replenishing, put the pieces of coal in paper bags—outside the room—bring in these bags in the coal scuttle and lay them quietly, one by one in the stove to avoid unnecessary noise."

I tried this plan once; it was a very quiet way of filling the stove, but when the bags began to burn, the heat and noise was something to fear. The paper kindled the coal from the bottom to the top of the fire-box of the base burner and heated the room almost to suffocation. The patient became frightened, and to crown all, the chimney took fire from the unusual flame made by so much paper. Since then I have lost my faith in what I read in newspapers—to some extent at least—and now I just rattle the coal into the stove as fast as I can and get the noise over as soon as possible.—Mary B.

The capable woman is a godsend to the neighborhood in which she lives. She knows how to do things and doesn't "loose, her head" when an accident occurs. She is just as likely to develop in the backwoods as in the most learned and cultivated circles of society, and no more likely.

For a pleasant afternoon, invite your friends to an Autograph Party. Provide each with a square of lines on which they write their names, afterwards etching them with wash silk, which you have ready. These small squares are set together with lace or embroidery beading, and used as a pillow cover.

One of the latest fads for women is keeping albums of different kinds. It is a modern form of the "memory books," some of us kept in our more youthful days. In these albums are pasted programs of various entertainments the young woman attends, with pictures of those who took prominent parts and also the comments and criticisms of the owner of the book.

Others contain menu cards, not only of private dinners, but of the hotels and restaurants visited during a season abroad.

A woman who reads for the good she receives, as well as for the pleasure, has, after finishing a book, written the name of the book and of the author with a review, as she remembers the book. When possible, she adds a picture of the author and of the scenes mentioned in the story. The devout girl fills her album with pictures of her pastor, her church, extracts from his sermons and other matter bearing on her church life, while the frivolous girl delights at the end of the year to look at the samples of the various gowns she possesses, and to read the remarks concerning the occasions on which they were worn.

Do not allow stains of any kind to remain long on the finger nails; these are easily removed by a little lemon juice, or vinegar and water. It is considered very bad form to cut the finger nails in points or to polish them highly.

If you are troubled with ingrowing toe nails wear a shoe that is at least two sizes too long for your feet, and do not cut the nails until they are beyond the flesh; allowing them to grow long, prevents their broadening out and thus forcing them into the flesh.

The average woman requires eight hours of sleep every night, and if she can snatch ten minutes or so during the day she will be all the better for it.

In stooping to pick up anything from the floor, bend the body at the knees instead of at the waist, and see how much more gracefully it will be done. The back was made to be held straight at all times.

For a throbbing headache try rubbing a slice of lemon across your forehead, and especially over the temples. The juice of half a lemon in a cupful of black coffee will cure a headache, caused by indigestion in a very few minutes.

Do not leave your spoon in your cup and do not drain the cup to the last drop. Do not break bread or crackers in your coffee or soup. Do not play with your knife, fork or spoon, nor crumble your bread upon the table cloth. One of the most disgusting of habits is that practiced by many otherwise refined people—that of making bread pills, while waiting for a change in the courses of a dinner. It is usually the result of absent mindedness, but is unpleasant for others, just the same.

To remove rust from brass andirons or other brass articles, rub them with sweet oil, leave them wet for a day or two, then rub with unslacked lime. This will remove rust and the articles may be polished as usual.

Stove blacking mixed with soap and water, or with vinegar, will stick better and take on a better polish than when wet with clear water.

Zinc may be cleaned by first washing it in warm soapsuds, then after wiping it dry polish it with a cloth dipped in paraffine.

THE VENTURESOME PUPS.

Fuzz and Fluff were tiny pups,
Soft as butter and round as cups;
Fuzz was black and Fluff was white,
Both had noses dark as night.

"Ho!" said Fluff, "I'm off to find
A rat or mouse of some fierce kind,
And if I see a wolf or owl
Or cat or weasel, then, I'll growl."

"Good!" said Fuzz, "and I'll go too,
And bark and jump and growl like you;
No animal in all the place
Would dare to meet us face to face."

Then off they went, these wooly balls,
Through the nursery, 'cross the halls,
Brave and fearless. Listen, hark!
Something moving in the dark!

Fuzz and Fluff were scared to death,
Didn't dare to draw their breath;
Back they flew like streaks of light
Into their basket out of sight.

"My!" said Fluff; "now, what was that,
An elephant or tiger cat?"
"I'm sure," said Fuzz, "I couldn't say,
But home's the best place, anyway!"

EUROPENA SPEAKS A PIECE.

One of the latest books is called Lovey Mary and it tells of what happened to a little girl named Lovey Mary, living in a place called The Cabbage Patch. Some funny people lived in the Cabbage Patch and things were done there that were done nowhere else. A little girl, whose mother, Mrs. Wiggs, called Europena, spoke a piece at a Christmas entertainment, and this is how she did it:

"EUROPENA STEPPED FORWARD."
From Lovey Mary.
Copyright, The Sentury Co.

On Christmas night the aristocracy of the Cabbage Patch assembled in the school house to enjoy the double attraction of a Christmas tree and an entertainment. Mr. Rothchild, who had arranged the tree for the last ten years, refused to have it moved from its accustomed place, which was almost in the center of the platform. He had been earnestly remonstrated with, but he and the tree remained firm. Mrs. Rothchild and all th little Rothchildren had climbed in the window before the doors were open in order to secur the front seats. Immediately behind them sat the Hazys and the Wiggses.

"That there is the seminary student gittin' up now," whispered Mrs. Wiggs. "He's goin' to call out the pieces. My land! ain't he washed out! Looks like he'd go into a trance fer fifty cents. Hush, Australia! Don't you see he is goin' to pray?"

After the opening prayer, the young preacher suggested that, as long as the speakers were not quite ready, the audience should "raise a hymn."

"He's got a fine voice," whispered Miss Hazy; "I heard 'em say he was the gentleman soprano at a down-town church."

When the religious exercises were completed, the audience settled into a state of pleasurable anticipation.

"The first feature of the entertainment," announced the preacher, "will be a song by Miss Europena Wiggs."

Europena stepped forward and, with hands close to her sides and anguished eyes on the ceiling, gasped forth the agonized query:

"Can she make a cherry-pie,
  Billy boy, Billy boy?
Can she make a cherry-pie,
  Charming Billy?"

Notwithstanding the fact that there were eight verses, an encore was demanded. Mrs. Wiggs rose in her seat and beckoned vehemently to Europena. "Come on back!" she motioned violently with her lips. "They want you to come back."

Europena, in a state of utter bewilderment, returned to the stage. "Say another speech!" whispered Mrs. Wiggs, leaning over so far that she knocked Mrs. Rothchild's bonnet awry. Still Europena stood there, evidently a victim of lockjaw.

"'I have a little finger,'" prompted her mother frantically from the second row front.

A single ray of intelligence flickered for a moment over the child's face, and with a supreme effort she said:

"I have a little finger,
  An' I have a little beau;
When I get a little bigger
  I'll have a little toe."

"Well, she got it all in," said Mrs. Wiggs, in a relieved tone, as Europena was lifted down.—The Century Co.

Translator of the Pope's Poems.

All the Latin verse credited to the Pope has been translated and made into a handsome volume with the poems printed in the original Latin on one page, while on the opposite page is the English translation.

Dr. Hugh T. Henry, who is reputed one of the most eminent of living translators of Latin verse, is the translator of the Pope's poems, a work he undertook something over a year ago at the suggestion of a non-Catholic.

According to an article in a fall issue of The Book Buyer, it is through non-Catholic rather than Catholic sources that both America and England first learned of the poetic gifts of the reigning pontiff. Five years ago, Andrew Lang, one of England's foremost men of letters, cabled to the New York World his scholarly translation of the Epistola ad Fabricum Rufumi—on Frugality and Life. Three years later, William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent, published a vigorous version of the Ode on the Opening Century, together with an editorial expressing admiration of the ode's extraordinary illustration of the intellectual powers of the nonagenarian Pope.

Dr. Henry, translator of the first complete English edition of the Poems, Charades, Inscriptions of Pope Leo XIII., is a native of Philadelphia. He is a young man of fine presence and attractive personality. He is professor of English and Latin Literature, and is, at present, principal of the Roman Catholic High School of Philadelphia.

DR. HUGH T. HENRY.

LEE'S STATUE.

Northerners Oppose Its Placing in National Capitol.

Cincinnati, O., March 10.—In a dispatch from Washington, the correspondent of the Times-Star says that the decision of the Virginia legislature to place a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Statuary hall at the capitol has raised no end of commotion in Washington, and only the adjournment of congress last Wednesday prevented a fierce revival of sectional and civil war speeches. The members of the Kansas delegation seem to be particularly indignant over the prospect of seeing the marble effigy of the great confederate leader in the capitol, and they have announced that Kansas will place side by side with Robert E. Lee a statue of John Brown of Osawatomie. Representative Weeks, of Michigan, however, has even a sterner method of reprisal. In the closing hours of the Fifty-seventh congress, Mr. Weeks introduced a joint resolution in which he proposed that, in retaliation for the statue of Lee in the capitol, this government place a statue of Brown in the custom house or the postoffice grounds at Richmond. The resolution introduced by Mr. Weeks read as follows:

Whereas, John Brown, of Osawatomie, Kan., was instrumental in ridding the United States of the curse of human slavery; and

Whereas, The State of Virginia and other Southern States of the Union were particularly benefited by his disinterested and philanthropic career in behalf of the oppressed; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a statue of John Brown, of Osawatomie, Kan., in marble or bronze, with appropriate pedestal, be erected in or upon the United States custom house and postoffice building or grounds in the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, and that the sum of $25,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the same and the necessary expenses atending its erection and dedication.

Sec. 2. That a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and the Secretary of War be, and the same is hereby, constituted and appointed and charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

It is stated that the Weeks resolution will be promptly reintroduced in congress next December, when congress meets again, and it is added that sentiment may be worked up in G. A. R. circles, which will secure the adoption of the Weeks joint resolution. Representative Maynard, of Virginia, expressed himself as disgusted with the proposition to erect a statue to John Brown in Richmond. Reading over the resolutions carefully, Mr. Maynard continued: "My state did not appreciate John Brown's 'disinterested and philanthropic career,' and our people do not take kindly to such ideas as are contained in Mr. Weeks' resolution. We can not but regard the plan with suspicion and disgust, and I feel certain that the state and the people of Virginia would resent and resist in every possible way the accomplishment of Mr. Weeks' plan to put up a statue to John Brown in Richmond."

The Kansas members announce that they will fight any project of putting a statue of Gen. Lee in the capitol. Representative Curtis of Kansas, said: "I don't know about putting a statue of John Brown in the capitol, but I do know that here is one man who will fight putting Lee's statue there. I think it would be a disgrace. Lee was a traitor to his country, and I will not sanction an official honor to a traitor."

MORE BLOCKADE TROUBLE

Washington, March 9.—A cablegram received at the state department from Mr. Russell, United States charge d'affaires at Caracas, states that he has been notified by the Venezuelan government that the blockade of June 28 last of the Orinoco and the ports of Carupano and Guanta was re-established March 7. The original blockade caused a serious friction between Venezuela and the European powers and the latter sought to have the United States join in a notice refusing to recognize the blockade. This our government declined to do, though its own shipping suffered.

During the operations of the allies, which involved the capture of the Venezuelan navy, the Venezuelan government was no longer able to maintain an actual blockade, so the decree was suspended. Now that the ships have been recovered and are able to go on the blockade lines it is understood that the conditions prior to the European complications will repeat themselves.

South American countries are boycotting British and German manufacturers because of the Venezuelan affair, thus opening a rich field for United States merchants.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

NEVER TOO LATE

To Try A Good Thing.

I am fifty-two years old and for forty years of that time I have been a chronic catarrh sufferer, says Mr. James Gieshing, of Allegheny City; with every change of weather my head and throat would be stuffed up with catarrhal mucus.

I could not breathe naturally through the nostrils for months together and much of the time I suffered from catarrh of the stomach. Finally my hearing began to fail and I realized something must be done.

I tried inhalers and sprays and salves which gave me temporary relief and my physician advised me to spray or douche with Peroxide of Hydrogen. But the catarrh would speedily return in a few days and I became thoroughly discouraged.

I had always been prejudiced against patent medicine, but as everything else had failed I felt justified in at least making a trial.

Our good old family physician, Dr. Ramsdell, laughed at me a little, but said if I was determined to try patent medicines, he would advise me to begin with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because he knew what they contained and he had heard of several remarkable cures resulting from their use, and furthermore that they were perfectly safe, containing no cocaine or opiates.

The next day I bought a fifty-cent box at a drug store, carried it in my pocket, and four or times a day I would take a tablet; in less than a week I felt a marked improvement, which continued, until at this time I am entirely free from any trace of catarrh.

My head is clear, my throat free from irritation, my hearing is as good as it ever was and I feel that I cannot say enough in praise of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets contain extract of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and other valuable antiseptics combined in pleasant tablet form, and it is safe to say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are far superior in convenience, safety and effectiveness to the antiquated treatment by inhalers, sprays and douches.

They are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada.

OUTBREAK IMMINENT.

Prediction of a Terrible Uprising in China Against Foreigners.

Victoria, B. C., March 6.—According to advices received from Pekin, an outbreak, and with it a carnival of murder exceeding the Boxer outbreak, is regarded by many as imminent. Correspondents of Chinese papers at Pekin are sending columns telling of the implicity of the empress dowager and of the threatened outbreak. The North China Daily News, one of the best informed journals of the east, has received advices that the empress dowager and Yung Lu, the grand chancellor, are known to be aiding the movement of Tung Fu Hsiang in Kansu, and on the authority of a Chinese "of high literary rank," at Pekin, a Shanghai paper says that, while the empress dowager is issuing edicts commanding reforms on western lines, and pretending to initiate reforms, she is secretly sending instructions to viceroys and governors prohibiting the inauguration of foreign methods in their jurisdiction. The empress is also said to be sending notifications to some viceroys that Tung Fu Hsiang is to be aided in marching his army to Pekin to escort Pu Chun, son of Prince Chun, and ex-heir apparent to the throne. On their arrival Kwong Hsu, the present emperor, is to be made away with, says the Chinese correspondent. The representatives of the various foreign powers and all foreigners in the capital, as well as in the provinces are to meet the same fate without distinction.

MURDERED BY STRIKERS.

Waterbury, Conn., March 9.—The search for the murderer of Policeman Paul Mendlesohn, who was slain by one of the shots fired by the party of masked men in their attack upon a trolley car last evening, was renewed today after a posse of police had spent most of the night scouring the region about Forest Park, unsuccessfully. As far as is known the detectives have not secured any clue to the perpetrators of the crime. It is believed that Conductor Weberndorfer and Motorman Chambers, both of whom were wounded in the attack upon their car, will be able to resume work shortly.

Excitement runs high over the killing of the policeman, which is regarded as the climax of the disturbances which have accompanied the strike of the street railway conductors and motormen. Early today leaders of the strike gave out interviews in which they declared that the union would offer a reward for information leading to the identification of the men concerned in last night's attack.

The scene of the crime, Forest park, is the terminus of the North Main street line. The spot is an isolated one, and when the car reached the end of the line the crew made preparations for the return trip. Immediately after the conductor turned the trolley, and the motorman reversed his levers, eight masked men sprang from the bushes at the roadside, entered the car and discharged their revolvers, every man being armed. Officer Mendelsohn fell at the first report, and, as a later examination showed, the first shot was fatal, having pierced his heart. The motorman was also hit and leaped from his car with a cry of pain. Some of the men followed him, while the remainder turned their attention to the conductor. He was thrown to the floor of the car and pounded and kicked until he was almost unconscious. The men then left him and joined their companions outside. The motorman eluded the assassins.

A GIRL RECRUIT.

New York, March 9.—Soldiers at Fort Totten at Willets Point neglected to haze a recruit on Monday last, and the next morning were astonished to learn that the newcomer for whom they had shown such unwonted consideration, was a girl. Major Arthur Murray, the post commandant, has now admitted the general facts, but refused to tell the girl's name. On Monday apparently a young man, well dressed in a neat fitting suit of black, applied for enlistment. The applicant was a smooth faced youngster with light curling hair, worn a bit long. The post surgeon had other things to look after, so the physical examination of the wold-be soldier was postponed and turned over to the sergeant and he assigned the applicant to a temporary bunk in the barracks. Major Murray avers that the next morning a physician of Yonkers called at the fort and after inquiries took the would-be soldier away, explaining that the recruit was not a young man but his daughter.

CRUSHED AT A FIRE

Montreal, March 9.—It is feared that four of the persons crushed in the collapse of the Allan line shed, Saturday night, will die. It is estimated that fully 500 persons were on top of the building, watching the steamer Montreal burn, at midnight, when the structure collapsed. Only one was killed. Fifty-seven persons were treated at the hospitals and a large number were attended by their own physicians.

The Montreal when burned was still in possession of the Bertram Shipbuilding company, of Toronto, the builders. They had received $325,000 from the Richelieu company on the contract price, the latter holding $87,000 as security. This, it is believed, fully covers the loss.

Kwang Si Pacified.

Washington, March 5.—United States Consul McWade, at Canton, has cabled the State department that the province of Kwang Si has at last been pacified, but that the rebels are active and aggressive in adjoining provinces.

END OF CONGRESS.

Senate, However, Was Convened in Extra Session.

Washington, March 3.—At 11 a. m. the Senate entered upon the last legislative day of the Fifty-seventh Congress. A resolution was adopted continuing until the next regular session the standing and select committees. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to. The conference report on the bill to protect the President was presented, but not acted upon. Mr. Bacon criticised the measure and Mr. Hoar defended it. A motion to take up the pure food bill was defeated, 28 to 32. Mr. Quay asked unanimous consent for a vote on the omnibus statehood bill, the Aldrich bill, the Philippine tariff bill, the pure food bill and the conference report on the bill to protect the President, but objection was made. After debate by Messrs. Foraker, Lodge, Teller and Elkins on the responsibility for the filibuster and the need of cloture in the Senate it was agreed that the Philippine tariff bill be taken up, displacing the Aldrich bill. Mr. Patterson opposed the bill and Messrs. Bacon, Lodge and Foraker supported it. After an executive session from 5.30 to 5:45 o'clock several minor bills were passed, and at 6 o'clock a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. When the Senate reconvened the bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to report to Congress on claims of the Roman Catholic church to certain property in Porto Rico was adopted. The chair appointed Senators Burnham, Depew, Penrose, Dolliver, Hansbrough, Mitchell, Teller, Berry, Martin and Foster (La.) to represent the Senate at the dedication of the St. Louis exposition. The conference report on the omnibus public building bill was agreed to after Mr. Warren had criticised the Senate conferees for yielding on certain items. A joint resolution was agreed to transferring all the authority and jurisdiction conferred on the secretary of the treasury by the immigration bill to the secretary of the department of commerce and labor. Messrs. Carmack and McEnery spoke in opposition to the Philippine bill. An amendment was agreed to excluding from the free list cigars and cigarettes. The amendment increasing the duty on sugar and tobacco from 25 to 50 per cent of the Dingley rate was agreed to on a yea and nay vote, 29 to 19.

When the House convened at 11 a. m. Mr. Richardson sought to make the point of no quroum, but the speaker overruled him and recognized Mr. Payne to demand the yeas and nayes on the pending question coming over from last night—the adoption of the conference report on the immigration bill. The speaker declined to entertain appeal. The report was adopted 197 to 17. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was presented and adopted, 211 to 11. The President's veto of a Virginia claim bill was presented. A joint resolution to correct some clerical errors in the immigration bill required two roll calls to secure its adoption. A Senate bill to authorize the treasury department to provide souvenir coins for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial association was passed, 187 to 3, after a protest from Mr. Grosvenor. The conference report on the omnibus bill was adopted, 202 to 11, without debate. The conference report on the bill to reduce the population requirements for "reserve" cities for bank deposits from 50,000 to 25,000 was presented, and after a recess from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock, was adopted.

Washington, March 4.—When the senate convened at 10 o'clock Mr. Allison presented a statement on the appropriations of the congress. Mr. Bailey called up a bill amending the rivers and harbors act so as to provide that the $125,000 heretofore appropriated for certain river and harbor improvements in Texas be used for the construction of a channel in Sabine lake. Messrs. Hoard and Lodge discussed the Philippine bill, the former saying that the failure of this legislation proves that "this nation is not fit to govern the destinies of people 8,000 miles away, who have no voice in the government," and Mr. Lodge disputing this statement. Mr. Mason took the floor and talked until time of adjournment, killing the Bailey harbor bill. Messrs. Allison and Jones were appointed a committee to notify the president that the senate was ready to adjourn. After their report and the adoption of a resolution of thanks to President Pro Tempore Frye, the senate, at 12 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

The conference report on the general deficiency, the last of the appropriation bills, was presented in the house at 3 a. m., and adopted, 181 to 16, after a speech by Mr. Cannon. The house then took a recess from 3:50 until 10 o'clock. When the house reassembled there were several calls to secure a quorum, after which Mr. Payne introduced a resolution of thanks to the retiring speaker, which was adopted without a division. The President's veto of a bill authorizing the use of the power of the Tennessee river at Mussel Shoals, Ala., was presented and referred after Mr. Richardson had made an unsuccessful attempt to have the bill passed over the veto. Messrs. Payne, Grosvenor and Richardson were appointed a committtee to notify the President that the house was ready to adjourn. After this committee had reported and Speaker Henderson had delivered a valedictory address the house was declared adjourned sine die.

Washington, March 5.—In obedience to the President's proclamation the Senate of the Fifty-Eighth Congress convened in extraordinary session at noon today. An immense crowd witnessed the interesting ceremony. Echoes of the Fifty-Seventh Congress had not died away when President Pro Tem Frye called the body to order, and soon thereafter the Senators who were re-elected and those who were to take their seats for the first time, with the exception of Mr. Gorman, who had seen long service in the Senate, were sworn in. Friends and admirers of the Senators loaded down their desks with beautiful floral tributes. One of the features of the opening ceremony was the ovation accorded Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Cannon's speech in the House of Representatives early Wednesday morning in presenting the conference report on the general deficiency bill, in which he charged that the Senate conferees had resorted to "legislative blackmail," and attacked the rules of the Senate formed the subject of some fervid remarks by Mr. Tillman and by the Senate conferees, Hale, Allison and Teller. The Senate at 3:15 adjourned until Monday.

Washington, March 9.—When the senate met a letter was read from President Pro Tem Frye appointing Mr. Kegan, of New Jersey, as presiding officer in his absence. The oath of office was administered to James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; W. J. Stone, of Missouri, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire. Mr. Stone was escorted to the desk by Mr. Cockerell, and Mr. Gallinger by Mr. Lodge. Mr. Clarke walked to the desk unaccompanied. There being no legislative business to transact, the senate at 12:06, on motion of Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, went into executive session.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

PILES

Piles Can Be Cured Quickly and Without Pain by Using Pyramid Pile Cure.

A Trial Package Mailed Free For the Asking.

We want every pile sufferer to try Pyramid Pile Cure at our expense.

The treatment which we send will bring immediate relief from the awful tortures of itching, bleeding, burning, tantalizing piles. If they are followed up as directed we guarantee an entire cure.

The Discoverer of the World's Greatest Remedy for Piles.

We send the free treatment in a plain sealed package with nothing to indicate the contents, and all our envelopes are plain.

Pyramid Pile Cure is put up in the form of suppositories which are applied to the affected part. Their action is immediate and certain. They are sold at 50 cents the box by druggists everywhere, and one box will frequently effect a permanent cure.

By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensive examination by a physician and will rid yourself of your trouble in the privacy of your own home at trifling expense.

After using the free treatment, which we mail in a perfectly plain wrapper, you can secure regular full-size packages from druggists at 50 cents each, or we will mail direct in plain package upon receipt of price. You can get every cent of your money back if, after using one-half a full box, you are not satisfied that it will cure you. Pyramid Drug Co., 114 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

MERCER'S NEW POST.

Washington, March 7.—Governor Merriam, director of the census, placed his resignation in the hands of the President today. It will take effect on May 15. Governor Merriam resigns to accept the vice presidency of the International Mercantile Agency of New York, and will remove from Washington to that city.

It is expected that Representative Mercer, of Omaha, who failed of re-election, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Merriam.

THREATS TO REPUBLICANS

Birmingham, Ala., March 7.—Several Republican leaders in Birmingham have received threatening letters signed "Vigilance committee." It is stated that at least half a dozen of them have been received by as many Republicans. One of them was sent to Major Charles J. Allison, clerk of the United States court. Major Allison declined to make a statement, but it is known threats were made against him and others.

The letter to Major Allison was written on what appears to be a slip of yellow wrapper cut in the shape of a coffin. The letters were rudely printed with a pencil and were evidently disguised. The letter stated that the "Lily Whites" were marked men and would suffer and that the negroes had been accorded worse treatment at their hands than they had been given by the Democrats.

In another letter written to a Republican who was active in the "Lily White" movement, it was stated that the houses of the "Lily Whites" would be burned or blown up with dynamite; that the leaders would be called upon to suffer death for their actions, and that Former Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, was a marked man.

On the letters the names of prominent Republicans appear, including Daniel Cooper, marshal; Chief Clerk Ashley, of the marshal's office; William Vaughan, J. H. Bingham, J. W. Smith, J. C. Cook, J. W. Davidson, W. I. Wellman, and others.

Where the letters originated is unknown.

Those whose names were mentioned in the mysterious letters and receiving them decline to discuss the matter. An investigation will be made by officials.

FUNSTON CALLED EAST.

Denver, March 7.—Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of the Colorado, U. S. A., has received unexpected orders calling him to Washington for a conference with the assistant secretary of war, Mr. Sanger. No reason was given for the summons. The general will leave today for Washington, accompanied by his personal aide, Lieutenant Mitchell.

The orders caused a revolution in General Funston's arrangements. He was instructed to assume command of the Department of Columbia, embracing Washington, Oregon, Idaho and the whole of Alaska, succeeding General Randall, who sails for the Philippines on April 1. His orders were to reach Vancouver barracks, Washington, the department headquarters, not later than March 10, and he had arranged to leave Denver for the Pacific coast today.

General Funston declined to discuss the new order or to make any comment in the change of arrangements. It is believed, however, that the war department has in view extensive plans for the handling of troops in Alaska in connection with possible impending difficulties over the Alaskan boundary question.

OIL TANKS BURST.

Fifteen Persons Killed in Horror at Olean, N. Y.

Olean, N. Y., March 10.—At least 15 lives were lost and fully thrice that number of people were burned or bruised by an explosion of oil late last night following a wreck on the Erie railroad north of this city. Owing to the fact that some of the bodies were incinerated in the flames or blown into the creek by the fierce explosion the exact number of the dead will probably not be known for several days. The number of injured, too, is uncertain, as a large number of them were able to reach their home and receive treatment there.

The scenes following the explosions will never be forgotten by those who saw them. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when the train was wrecked. An Erie freight train west bound broke in two on the hill two miles north of the city. At first the forward part of the train, released of all the weight of the cars behind sprang forward with increased speed. Brakes were applied and the front portion of the train was brought almost to a standstill at the iron bridge across Olean creek. The rear cars, gathering momentum as they came down the hill, crashed into the forward part of the train. Most of the cars in the train were tank cars filled with refined oil or gasoline. They weighed thousands of tons and the impact was terrific.

One of the tank cars caught fire soon after the collision. The exact cause of the fire is not known but it is supposed to have started from a spark struck from the grinding pieces of iron in the wreckage. In a few minutes another car of gasoline caught fire and exploded. Portions of the iron domes of the cars were hurled a distance of several hundred feet. The flames shot high up in the air presenting a brilliant spectacle. In this early accident so far as can be learned, no one was injured.

A large crowd quickly gathered. Hundreds from Olean, North Olean and the surrounding countryside gathered to watch the brilliant play of flames. For two hours the people stood massed together, and as the heat became less intense the crowd began to edge a little closer to the wreckage until about 11 o'clock some venturesome boys approached to within a few hundred feet of the burning debris.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion. Great masses of white flames shot hundreds of feet into the air and literally rolled down the banked sides of the track into the gully where the spectators were standing. Men and boys fell before the wave of white fire, many to rise no more. Some managed to scramble to their feet and get away, but others lay still in death. The scene of agony and horror at that moment was beyond description. A veritable rain of fire came down upon the crowd. Men and boys with their clothing a mass of flames ran shrieking down the track, some sinking into unconsciousness, while others groveled in the ditch, and others jumped into the creek in an effort to put out the fire that was consuming them.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Hodgenville, Ky., March 7.—The old Lincoln homestead near here, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, will probably be sold under the hammer within a few weeks. A petition has been filed in the La Rue circuit court by A. W. Linforth as trustee in bankruptcy of Alfred W. Dennette, plaintiff, against David Crear and Alfred W. Dennette, defendants. The suit is for the purpose of setting aside a former sale of the farm to David Crear by Alfred W. Dennette.

Several years ago the old log cabin which stood on the place, and the one in which Lincoln was born, was torn down and taken to the Buffalo exposition, and was later removed to New York City. The only thing that marks the spot where Lincoln was born is a large flagpole that was erected there shortly after the removal of the cabin.

CAPT. WINDER DEAD.

Omaha, Neb., March 7.—Captain William A. Winder, one of the most prominent government officials in the West, died of cancer at the Millard hotel yesterday, aged 80 years. Captain Winder won fame on the battlefields of the Mexican and civil wars, and for eighteen years has been allotting agent of the land department at Rosebud agency, South Dakota. He was a brother-in-law of Admiral George Dewey, and has a son, William Winder, who is commander of the Michigan, now stationed at Erie, Pa. He leaves a widow, who was a daughter of Ex-Governor Goodwin, of New Hampshire. The body will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

Minister Bowen and Baron Moncheur sign protocol for settlement of Belgian claims against Venezuela.

A New Cure For Weak Men

3 Remedies Free.

Prof. Rup. P. James' 3 New Preparations will stop at once, Drains, Losses and Emissions, cure Nervous and Men's Weakness, Varicocele, Prostatic Troubles and restore Natural Strength, vigor and vital power without stimulation. Three large bottles free to convince you. No money is wanted. Just tell us where to send them.

What This Free Package Contains.

One large bottle of Formula C, to heal the Prostate Gland; contract the weakened and relaxed ducts to prevent drains, emissions and waste and to bring circulation to the distended veins and cure Varicocele. One large bottle of Formula B, to replenish vital substance, revitalize the brain, spine and sexual structures by furnishing the true vital elements of vigorous manhood. A bottle of Formula A, to reconstruct the nervous and general system, to restore natural strength, manly vigor and vital power without stimulation.

These three new preparations cure and restore all men—whether old, young or middle-aged—who suffer from any form of nervous and sexual weakness, resulting from overwork, physical decay, excesses, the practice of secret vice or otherwise. You can write with perfect confidence and without fear of being humbugged by a "Prescription, C. O. D.," or any other fraud. Just tell us where to send them, and that you wish to be convinced of a cure without paying us one cent and the three large free bottles will be forwarded to you in a plain, sealed box, without any marks to identify its contents or where it came from. This is the most exhaustive and complete free test course ever offered nervous and weakened men. That it is absolutely successful in all cases is proven by the fact that we ask every man to give it a thorough test, at his own home, and be his own judge, without paying us one cent. There will be no interference with your work and daily habits, and strict confidence regarding names, correspondence, etc., is assured. Address, JAMES & JAMES, 84 James Bldg., Covington, Ky.

Don't Buy Cheap Spirits

When You Can Get Pure Whiskey

We wish to caution the public against the many unprincipled dealers, who advertise themselves as distillers or distilling companies. They don't distill a drop of whiskey and have no connection with a distillery. For proof, see Government Reports, which give a list of every distillery in the United States. You won't find any of our imitators in this list, but you will find **"HAYNER."**

We are the only distillers in the world who sell direct to consumers and we are the originators of the plan. Our success has bred scores of imitators, who are simply dealers. Some run grocery stores and sell liquors as a side issue. They buy to-day cheap spirits made yesterday, and, after "doctoring" it up, sell to-morrow as 8 to 20-year-old whiskey. We have been distilling whiskey for 37 years, but that is too fast for us. It takes us 7 years to age our 7-year-old whiskey. We have tested the "stuff" sold by our imitators as whiskey of every age imaginable and we wouldn't be guilty of selling it. It's not whiskey, but cheap adulterated spirits and nearly half water.

The two essentials for making good whiskey are choice grain and pure water. Government statistics prove that the Miami Valley, in the very heart of which our distillery is located, produces the best grain and has the purest water of any section of this country. We have one of the largest and most completely equipped distilleries in the world. There is more **HAYNER WHISKEY** sold than any other brand of whiskey in the world. We supply regularly with **HAYNER WHISKEY** nearly half a million of the most prominent and influential business and professional men in this country, the very people who want the best and wouldn't be satisfied with anything else. No matter how much you pay you cannot get anything purer, better or more satisfactory than **HAYNER WHISKEY.** Remember it goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the enormous profits of the dealers, who are compelled to sell watered and adulterated "stuff" in order to meet a distiller's price. The cheaper they sell the more water and adulteration you get. Don't buy cheap adulterated spirits from our imitators, when you can get pure and unadulterated **HAYNER WHISKEY.** **YOUR MONEY BACK, IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED.**

OUR OFFER We will send you **FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20,** and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside. Write our nearest office NOW.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be on the basis of **4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid,** or **20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.**

ESTABLISHED 1866 **THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY** DISTILLERY TROY, O.

175 DAYTON, OHIO. ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.

WESTERN RIVER FLOODS.

Remarkable Proposal Considered in Ohio River Town.

Evansville, Ind., March 10.—A report from Shawneetown, Ills., this morning, is to the effect that the people there are debating the feasibility of removing from the city all their personal property and then opening the levee and allowing the river to flood the town, thus doing away with the danger of a greater disaster now threatening—the breaking of the levee. A few years ago the levee broke and the place was inundated and scores of people were drowned. In Evansville this morning the gauge marked 42.2 and rising, with a steady fall of rain. The rise has been more than half a foot since yesterday.

Floods Threaten Mississippi Towns

Washington, March 10.—The weather bureau has issued the following bulletin on the river situation:

The upper Ohio river is rising rapidly. The middle portion is falling but will again begin to rise today and tonight. At Evansville the river will probably fall tonight or Wednesday, but will continue to rise at a decreased rate for the next two or three days from Paducah to Cairo. The lower Tennessee will continue to rise for the next three or four days, and the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Cairo, for the next 36 hours. No changes are at present indicated from the forecast of 49.65 feet at Cairo. The Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio continues to rise very slowly, but the rise in the neighborhood will probably be more rapid after Tuesday. A stage of about 38 feet is expected at Memphis, and 48 feet or possibly higher at Helena, where the stage this morning was 44.9 feet; Memphis reporting 34.7 and Cairo 47.4 feet. The levee at Caruthersville is reported to be in danger.

Below Helena nothing has occurred to warrant a change in the forecast previously issued. A stage in the neighborhood of 50 feet is indicated for Vicksburg within eight or ten days and a stage of 21 feet at New Orleans within three or four weeks.

The rise will be very slow and the forecasts are based upon the assumption that the levees will remain intact and that there will be no more heavy rains until a portion of the present accumulation of water is disposed of.

It must be remembered that the greater portion of the high water at New Orleans, where the stage was 18.3 feet, has thus far been caused by flood waters from the lower tributaries and that the main rise from the upper river has not yet reached that section.

Later advices from New Orleans state that the levee along Bayou La Fourche broke in two places Monday afternoon, causing much damage. At New Orleans the river front is now being raised with sacks of sand, the water being flush with the wharf.

WILLIS MOORE,
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

Nebraska Floods Destroy Bridges.

Lincoln, Neb., March 10.—Train service in Nebraska is paralyzed today on account of floods. Bridges on all the main lines of the Burlington and the Union Pacific were washed out by the floods last night.

The Rock Island bridge at South Bend was torn loose and bore down upon the bridges at Louisville, destroying the middle spans and the waters washed out the remainder. Today the low lands on the Platte for miles from Schuyler to the mouth at Plattesmouth are under water. At various places the Union Pacific tracks are under water for a mile or two at a stretch.

Small Flood Increase at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., March 10.—The river here registered 18.3 today, a rise of only two-tenths of a foot in the past 24 hours.

Why Called "Coppers.

New York, March 5.—Former Police Commissioner Partridge read a paper to the Women's Health Protective association, at No. 11 West Forty-third street. He amused his audience by recalling that the police at one time were called "coppers" because of the copper breastplate each man wore it being his only insignia of office. From this came the "cop" of today.

Asked why the London police force was so much better than that of New York, Col. Partridge said: "Largely because conditions there are totally different. Their force is under the crown, and the head holds it permanently, which is of great advantage in the administration of the work."

ENGLAND'S KING AND QUEEN 40 YEARS WEDDED MARCH 9

London, March 10.—It is 40 years today since Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.) led to the altar in St. George's chapel, Windsor, Alexandra, the fair daughter, of the sea king, Christian IX. of Denmark. He was then 22 years old and she was 19. Now he is 62 and she is 59.

INCREASING HER NAVY

Great Britain Provides for More Ships and Men.

London, March 10.—The British navy estimates for 1903-04, issued last evening, provide for an expenditure of $179,184,205, an increase of $16,010,000, of which amount $11,180,000 will be devoted to shipbuilding and repairs. The maintenance estimates provide for 127,100 officers and men, an increase of 4,600 officers and men. The total expenditure for shipbuilding, repairs and maintenance is $89,103,600. The new construction includes three battleships, four armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, to be used as scouts; fifteen torpedo boat destroyers, ten submarine torpedo boats, two coast guard cruisers, a river gunboat and an admiralty yacht.

"PARAMOUNT" BLOUNT DEAD

Macon, Ga., March 9.—Hon. James H. Blount, for twenty years a member of Congress from Georgia, and afterward commissioner to the Hawaiian islands during the second Cleveland term, died here yesterday of congestion of the lungs.

Mr. Blount had been in impaired health for two years. His last public service was as commissioner to the Hawaiian islands during President Cleveland's second term. It was on his request that President Cleveland reversed the policy of former President Harrison, Mr. Blount recommending that Queen Lilioukalani be restored to her throne. On retiring from that position in November, 1893, Mr. Blount left public life and has remained quietly at home attending to his private business. He was a lawyer by profession but has not been in active practice for many years. He was one of the largest land owners in middle Georgia and a man of wealth. He leaves a widow and four children—Judge J. H. Blount, of the court of first instance at-large in the Philippines; Joseph Blount, of Washington, D. C., employed in the interstate commerce commission; Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, of Macon, and an unmarried daughter, Fannie.

Evangelist Sankey Ill.

New York, March 6.—Allen Sankey, son of Ira D. Sankey, the singing evangelist and former assistant of Dwight L. Moody, speaking today of his father's illness, said he had been ill for some time, the result of overwork. An eye disease developed, and an operation was performed. On account of Mr. Sankey's weakened condition, the disease did not yield readily to treatment. He is now improving, however, and the hope was expressed that he would ultimately recover.

Augusta, Ga., March 10.—As the result of a factional fight in the Mount Pleasant Baptist church, six miles from Johnston, S. C., one man was killed and three were seriously wounded.

BISHOP GOES TO ORIENT

Dr. Moore to Sail on Long Tour of Inspection.

San Francisco, March 10.—Bishop David H. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is among the passengers booked to sail tomorrow for the Orient, where he will visit the various Methodist conferences over which he has episcopal supervision. His field is called technically eastern Asia, and includes Japan, Korea and China. Bishop Moore's most remote destination is Szechuen Province, in West China, involving a journey up the Yangtse river of nearly two months.

This will be Bishop's Moore's second trip to China, he having spent two years there following the Boxer uprising of 1900. As on his previous visit there, he is to be accompanied on this trip by his wife.

JAMES R. GARFIELD.

Washington, March 7.—James R. Garfield, of Cleveland, son of the late President Garfield, is now actively engaged in his duties as first commissioner of corporations, the most important post under Secretary Cortelyou, of the new department of commerce and labor.

Fled to Shanghai.

Manila, March 6.—James Beahan, disbursing officer of the board of health, who was recently convicted of altering the records of the board and who was awaiting trial on the charge of embezzlement, has fled to Shanghai. This Philippine government is seeking to obtain his extradition.

Wanted: Persons to call on retail trade and agents, local territory; salary $19.70, paid weekly, and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary; business successful. STANDARD, Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

BEAUTY AND PURITY

Ancient and Modern Ideas on the Subject. Time and Disease the Effacing Agents of Beauty. What Has Science Done to Restore the Lily and the Rose?

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny, Plato a privilege of nature, Theocritus a delightful prejudice, Theophrastus a silent cheat, Carneades a solitary kingdom, Homer a glorious gift of nature, Ovid a favor of the gods. Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world, and yet none of these distinguished authorities has left us even a hint of how beauty is to be perpetuated, or the ravages of age and disease defied. Time soon blends the lily and the rose into the pallor of age, disease dots the fair face with cutaneous disfigurations and crimsons the Roman nose with unsightly flushes, moth, if not rust, corrupts the glory of eyes, teeth, and lips yet beautiful by defacing the complexion, and fills the sensitive soul with agony unspeakable.

If such be the unhappy condition of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the feelings of those in whom torturing humors have for years run riot, covering the skin with scales and sores and charging the blood with poisonous elements to become a part of the system until death? It is vain to attempt to portray such suffering. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The blood and fluids seem to be impregnated with a fiery element which, when discharged through the pores upon the surface of the body, inflames and burns until, in his efforts for relief, the patient tears the skin with his nails, and not until the blood flows does sufficient relief come to cause him to desist.

Thus do complexional defects merge into torturing disease, and piqued vanity give place to real suffering. A little wart on the nose or cheek grows to the all-devouring lupus, a patch of tetter on the palm of the hand or on the limbs suddenly envelops the body in its fiery embrace, a bruise on the leg expands into a gnawing ulcer, which reaches out its fangs to the sufferer's heart in every paroxysm of pain, a small kernel in the neck multiplies into a dozen, which eat away the vitality, great pearl-like scales grow from little rash-like inflammations in such abundance as to pass credulity; and so on may we depict the sufferings to which poor human nature is subject, all of which involve great mental distress because of personal disfigurations.

If there were not another external disease known, eczema alone would be a sufficient infliction on mankind. It pervades all classes, and descends impartially through generations. While some are constantly enveloped in it, others have it confined to small patches in the ears, on the scalp, on the breast, on the palms of the hands, on the limbs, etc., but everywhere its distinctive feature is a small watery blister, which discharges an acrid fluid, causing heat, inflammation, and intense itching. Ringworm, tetter, scalled head, dandruff, belong to this scaly and itching order of diseases. Psoriasis, our modern leprosy, with its mother-of-pearl scale, situated on a reddened base, which bleeds upon the removal of the scale, is to be dreaded and avoided, as of old. Impetigo, barber's itch, erysipelas, and a score of minor disorders make up in part the catalogue of external diseases of the skin. Thus far we have made no allusion to those afflictions which are manifestly impurities of the blood, viz.: swelling of the glands of the throat, ulcers on the neck and limbs, tumors, abscesses, and mercurial poisons, with loss of hair, because the whole list can be comprehended in the one word scrofula.

It is in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors and affections of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate and sensitive, they present to young and old the most successful curatives of modern times. This will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of blood and skin humors, but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The Cuticura Treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. The remedies constituting the Cuticura system will repay an individual scrutiny of their remarkable properties.

Cuticura Soap contains in a modified form the medicinal properties of Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest and sweetest of emollients, combined with the most delicate and refreshing of flower odors. It purifies and invigorates the pores of the skin, and imparts activity to the oil glands and tubes, thus furnishing an outlet for unwholesome matter, which, if retained, would cause pimples, blackheads, rashes, oily, mothy skin, and other complexional disfigurations, as well as scalp affections and irritations, falling hair, and baby rashes. Its gentle and continuous action on the natural lubricators of the skin keeps the latter transparent, soft, flexible, and healthy. Hence its constant use, assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, realizes the fairest complexion, the softest, whitest hands, and the most luxuriant, glossy hair within the domain of the most advanced scientific knowledge to supply.

Cuticura Ointment is the most successful external curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a full dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing, and healing the most distressing of infantile humors, and preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet of all ages, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, and hands far more effectually, agreeably, and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients, while free from every ingredient of a doubtful or dangerous character. Its "One Night Treatment of the Hands," or "Single Treatment of the Hair," or use after athletics, cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Of all remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids, none approaches in specific medical action Cuticura Resolvent. It neutralizes and resolves away (hence its name) scrofulous, inherited, and other humors in the blood, which give rise to swellings of the glands, pains in the bones, and torturing, disfiguring eruptions of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair.

Cuticura Resolvent extends its purifying influence by means of the pores to the surface of the skin, allaying irritation, inflammation, itching, and burning, and soothing and healing. Hence its success in the treatment of distressing humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, which fail to be permanently cured by external remedies alone.

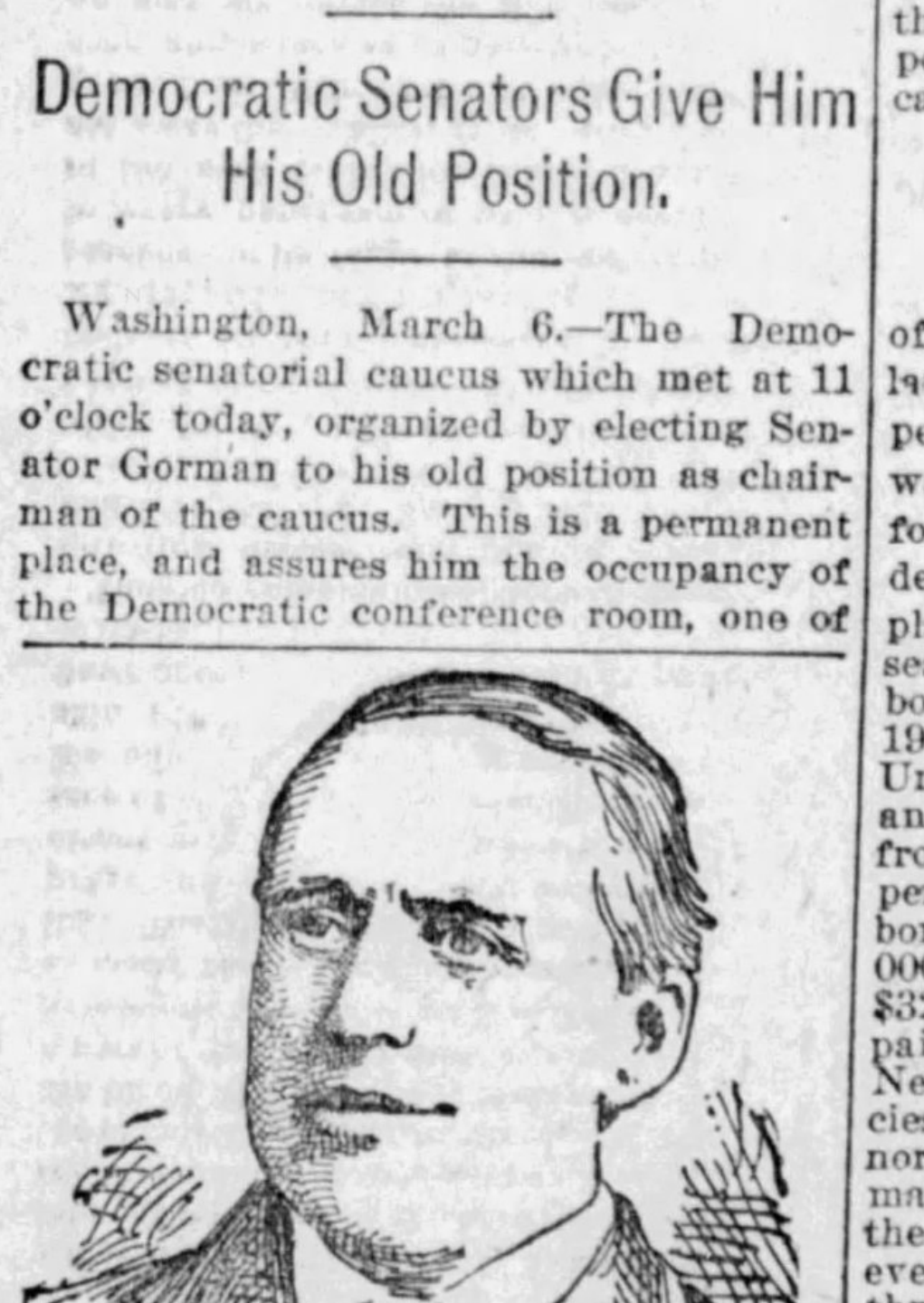
The grandest testimonial that can be offered Cuticura remedies is their world-wide sale due to the personal recommendations of those who have used them. It is difficult to realize the mighty growth of the business done under this name. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered the world.

To the test of popular judgment all things mundane must finally come. The civilized world has rendered its verdict in favor of Cuticura.

GORMAN IS LEADER.

Democratic Senators Give Him His Old Position.

Washington, March 6.—The Democratic senatorial caucus which met at 11 o'clock today, organized by electing Senator Gorman to his old position as chairman of the caucus. This is a permanent place, and assures him the occupancy of the Democratic conference room, one of the most commodious and best located committee rooms in the senate end of the capitol. He made a brief speech in assuming the chair, and the conference then proceeded to other business. There were present 28 of the 33 Democratic senators.



SENATOR GORMAN.

Senator Gorman's nomination as chairman was suggested by Senator Bacon, and there was no opposition to his selection. In taking the chair he thanked the senators for the honor conferred, but did not make an extended speech.

The remaining time of the session was devoted largely to the discussion of the present situation in the Senate and the necessity for Democratic harmony and unity of action. There was a general feeling that the vacancies caused by the retirement of Democratic senators from committees which have to deal with questions before the present called session should be filled, and it was decided that the designation of the members of these committees should be made by a steering committee to be appointed by the chairman of the caucus, but that their selection should later be ratified by the caucus. The steering committee for the past Congress has numbered only seven members, but Senator Gorman requested that the number should be increased to nine which was the number in the days of his previous chairmanship and this increase was decided upon. Mr. Gorman will make his selection of members of this committee in time to have a meeting tomorrow when the question of supplying the vacancies on the regular committees of the Senate will be taken up. The caucus placed in the hands of the steering committee authority to decide for the Democrats whether there should be a general reorganization of the Senate committees or the mere filling of the vacancies on these committees, which will deal with pressing questions during the extra session. The committee is empowered to negotiate with the Republican members.

HAWAIIAN BONDS.

Washington, March 6.—The secretary of the interior has issued rules and regulations governing the issue and sale of 4 per cent. bonds of the territory of Hawaii under the act of January 26 last, for the payment of claims for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague. Governor Dole will call for sealed proposals for the purchase of the bonds, in coupon form dated May 1, 1903, redeemable in gold coin of the United States in not less than five years and payable in not more than 15 years from the date of issuance and bearing 4 per cent. payable semi-annually. The bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, the total issue not to exceed $326,000, principal and interest to be paid at Wells Fargo & Company's bank, New York city. In certain emergencies, the regulations authorize the governor at his discretion to sell the bonds remaining undisposed of at not less than their face value in open market. In this event the judgment claimant or claimant through him will have a preferential right to purchase at not less than face value any of the bonds unsold.

THE RECORD OF BILLS.

Washington, March 5.—The number of bills introduced during the fifty-seventh congress aggregated 17,560, of which 3,918 were reported, and more than 2,000 passed. The house calendar was clearer at the close of this congress than it ever has been before, only 78 bills remaining undisposed of. In the fifty-fifth congress 2,114 bills were reported and 1,473 passed; in the fifty-sixth, 2,787 were reported and 2,204 passed. The nearest approach to the number of bills introduced in the fifty-seventh was in the fifty-sixth congress, when 14,339 were brought in, and the greatest number reported was in the forty-ninth congress, the aggregate being 4,181.

The number of private bills passed by this congress has been exceedingly large.

Fifteen members of the houses died during the congress just closed, an unusually large number.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS

Washington, March 5.—Two important appointments in the department of justice were agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox today. William A. Day, of the District of Columbia, is made assistant attorney to the attorney general, at a salary of $7,000 a year, and Milton D. Purdy, of Minnesota, is appointed assistant attorney general. Mr. Day has been for a long time the attorney for the interstate commerce commission and Mr. Purdy is a prominent lawyer of St. Paul. He formerly was assistant United States district attorney of Minnesota. These places were created by recent act of congress.

MESSAGE TO SENATE.

President Tells Senators Why an Extra Session Was Called.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt today sent the following message to the senate, convened in extra session:

"To the Senate:

"I have called the senate in extraordinary session to consider the treaties concerning which it proved impossible to take action during the session of congress just ended. I ask your special attention to the treaty with the Republic of Colombia securing to the United States the right to build an isthmian canal, and to the treaty with the Republic of Cuba for securing a measure of commercial reciprocity between the two countries.

"The great and far reaching importance of these two treaties to the welfare of the United States and the urgent need for their adoption require me to impose upon you the inconvenience of meeting at this time.

(Signed.)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"White House, March 5, 1903."

The United States senate met at noon today in special session called by the President. It was an interesting event as such sessions do not usually occur, except when a President of the United States is inducted into office. At the beginning of each new congress—and today was the first session of the senate of the 58th congress—the oath was administered to 26 of the 30 newly elected senators who take office for six years. Of these 17 were re-elected as follows:

Allison, (Ill.); Clay, (Ga.); Dillingham, (Vt.); Fairbanks, (Ind.); Foraker, (Ohio); Gallinger, (N. H.); Hansbrough, (N. D.); Kittredge, (S. D.); McEnery, (La.); Mallory, (Fla.); serving on appointment until the legislature meets, Penrose, (Pa.); Perkins, (Cal.); Pettus, (Ala.); Platt, (Conn.); Platt, (N. Y.); Spooner, (Wis.); Teller, (Colo.).

The oath was administered to ten of the thirteen new senators, although one, Mr. Gorman, had previously served 18 years in the senate. The new senators are:

Ankeny, (Wash.); Clarke, (Ark.); Fulton, (Ore.); Gorman, (Md.); Heyburn, (Idaho); Hopkins, (Ills.); Lattimer, (S. C.); Long, (La.); McCreary, (Ky.); Newlands, (Nev.); Overman, (N. C.); Smoot, (Utah); Stone, (Mo.).

The senate being a continuous body, its officers hold until their successors are chosen, so promptly at noon the body was called to order by President Pro Tem Frye. The scene was a brilliant one, and not unlike the opening of every session of congress. The galleries were filled at an early hour, and in the family and reserved galleries were friends and relatives of the new senators. The desks of the new senators could be distinguished by the wealth of flowers which had been provided. The lavishness of the admirers was shown by the fact that desks and even chairs, in some instances, were completely buried under huge floral pieces and beautiful bouquets.

Secretary Bennett read the President's proclamation, calling the extra session.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.), speaking for Mr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, referred to the constitutional procedure of administering oaths to the new senators and said that if there were any other procedure the result would be that a third of the Senate might be kept out of their seats for an indefinite time on the presenting of objections without responsibility and never established before the Senate by any judicial inquiry. The result of that might be, he said, that a change in the political power of this government, which the people desire to accomplish might be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Hoar stated that questions of qualification should be postponed and acted upon by the Senate afterward.

During the swearing in of new senators the proceedings were frequently interrupted by applause in the galleries. Mr. Gorman received an ovation when his name was called. The president pro tem. announced that the chair was especially lenient to the galleries this morning.

No objection was made when Mr Smoot's name was called. He received some applause from the galleries.

Four newly elected senators—Ankeny, Clarke (Ark.), Gallinger and Stone, were not sworn in.

After the committee had been appointed to wait on the President, Mr. Tillman arose to a question of personal privilege. He was about to speak on what he called a "remarkable speech which appeared in the Congressional Record yesterday," when Mr. Pettus suggested that it was customary to wait until the President had communicated with the Senate before proceeding. Mr. Tillman moved a recess for half an hour, which was agreed to, and at 12:40 o'clock the Senate took a recess. It was known that Mr. Tillman intended to speak on the speech of Mr. Cannon, whose remarks on the South Carolina claim in the deficiency bill caused a sensation in the House yesterday morning.

On reassembling, the President's message was delivered to the Senate by Mr. Barnes. It was not read. Mr. Hoar announced that he intended to move an executive session.

Mr. Tillman announced that he wanted to speak and he went on with his remarks about Mr. Cannon's speech in the House.

He read nearly all the speech.

After reading Mr. Cannon's speech he denounced it as "indefensible, indecent and an outrage." The dignity of the Senate and his own individual honor were involved.

Mr. Tillman said he did not know that there had ever been a similar one delivered in either branch of congress. He then quoted from Mr. Cannon's speech in the house early yesterday morning in which he gave the reasons for the house conferees receding from their position with respect to the claim of South Carolina for $47,000 growing out of the war of 1812-1815.

Mr. Hale followed Mr. Tillman. He said the speech of Mr. Cannon would be forgotten. He would pass to higher honors and would have a hundred things of which he would be proud and he would regret the speech made upon the deficiency bill.

Mr. Hale referred to the matter as an intemperate address and intemperate remarks were always regretted.

Mr. Allison endorsed all Mr. Hale said and then reviewed the history of the deficiency bill. Mr. Allison declared that the utterance declaring that one house shall change its rules or be compelled to do so were not in accord with the comity that should govern the proceedings of the two houses.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Washington, March 9.—Mr. Alexander McDowell, clerk of the House of Representatives, has made public an official compilation by Tally Clerk Wakefield showing the work done by the House during the Fifty-seventh Congress. It shows that the longest day of the session lasted, with recesses, 144 hours, during which 80 roll calls were taken. The number of bills and resolutions introduced in the House during the two sessions of the Congress was 18,420, on which reports were made on 2,810 bills and resolutions. The Senate sent to the House 1,639 Senate bills and resolutions. The House disposed of 2,418 of the measures originating with it, and of 1,012 of the Senate bills and resolutions, making a total of 3,430 bills and resolutions acted on. It left on its calendars 405 House and 115 Senate bills and resolutions. Fifteen of the members of the House died during the Congress, seven resigned, and Messrs. Rhea, of Kentucky, and Butler, of Missouri were unseated, [illegible] twice.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
930 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

SONS OF WAR HEROES

Appointed by the President to Be Cadets at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., March 10.—The following young men have received appointments to the naval academy from President Roosevelt: Ralph Earle Sampson, son of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson; J. Woodward Philip, son of the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip, of battleship Texas fame; Alfred Miles, a nephew of Commander Hugo Osterhaus, in charge of ships at the naval academy. Otis W. Howard, son of Major Guy Howard, who was shot in the Philippines, and a grandson of General O. O. Howard, has received an appointment from Congressman Mercer.

COMES UNDER ELKINS LAW

Washington, March 9.—The United States supreme court today rendered its first opinion in an interstate commerce case in which the Elkins act, passed at the last session of congress, was dealt with. The case was that of the Missouri Pacific Railway company vs. the United States, involving a question of discrimination on the part of the railway company as between places. It was brought at the instance of the interstate commerce commission, but without any previous proceedings on the part of the committee. The railway company filed a demurrer to the bill, challenging the regularity of the proceedings, but the circuit court and the circuit court of appeals for the eighth district held the proceedings to be regular and decided the case in favor of the contention of the United States. These decisions were reversed by today's opinion, which was delivered by Justice White. He said that by the terms of the old law, under which the case was tried, the proceedings would not have been regular, but that under the Elkins law it would be. The court therefore, reversed, and sent the case back for a new trial under the Elkins act.

TROOPS WILL REMAIN.

Washington, March 6.—It is again stated by the authorities here that there is no present intention of removing from Cuba the American troops now stationed there. This statement is made in view of the criticisms passed in the Cuban Senate in connection with the discussion of the reciprocity treaty upon the continued presence of United States troops in the island. The Cuban government thoroughly understands that the United States always has intended to keep a few soldiers or marines in Cuba indefinitely. It also understands that this is not for the purpose of overawing or coercing the Cubans, but for the sole purpose of taking care of the naval and coaling stations which have been acquired at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, to which points the American soldiers will be removed. The entire strength of this force is only about eight hundred men.

TO SUCCEED COUNT QUADT

Washington, March 5.—Leave of absence for three months has been granted by the Berlin foreign office to Baron Ritter, second secretary of the German embassy at Washington. Baron Ritter will leave shortly, and will not return to America upon the expiration of his leave, but will be assigned to a new post.

Baron von Dem Busche Haddenhausen has been selected to succeed Count Quadt is counsellor and first secretary of embassy here. He sails from Bremen March 7, and expects to take up his duties at the embassy about March 18. The new secretary has been in London as second secretary of embassy. Previous to this mission he was attached to the German embassy at Cairo. He has considerable diplomatic experience, and comes to Washington with a good record.

Assignment of Judges.

Washington, March 9.—Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, today announced the allotment of justices to the various judicial circuits made necessary by the accession of Justice Day. The only change made was in the transfer of Justice Brown from the seventh circuit to the third, where he succeeds former Justice Shiras, and the designation of Justice Day to the seventh circuit to succeed Justice Brown.

Belgian Protocol Signed

Washington, March 7.—Minister Bowen and Baron Moncheur, this morning, signed the Belgium protocol for the settlement of that country's claim against Venezuela. It follows the lines of the American protocol and provides that the queen of the Netherlands shall name the umpire for the commission.

FIRED ON MILITIA.

Colorado Springs, Col., March 10.—Sentries stationed around the three mills at Colorado City affected by the smelter men's strike, were fired upon at midnight. There were physical encounters between workmen going to and coming from the mills and employes were guarded from their homes to the mills by details of infantry. Deputy sheriffs were held up at the point of guns and two narrow escapes from bullets fired at close range were reported, one a sentry, the other a deputy sheriff from Benton on guard at the Telluride mine.

From reports made by the sentries and the flashes from the guns the men doing the shooting were located on the hills surrounding the plants. Most of the shooting was done at long range. No one was injured.

The cavalry, under command of Col. James H. Brown, Capt H. G. Smith and Gen. Bell patrolled the country in the vicinity of the three mills but because of darkness and the rugged character of the country did not succeed in locating the men who did the shooting. One of the strikers' pickets managed to penetrate the line at the Standard plant while a companion and the sentry were exchanging shots. He has not yet been located although a rigid search was begun at once.

Gen. McMillan Dead.

Washington, March 9.—General James Winning McMillan, a member of the board of review of the pension bureau, and a veteran of both the civil and Mexican wars, died at his home in this city, today, aged 77 years. He was a grandson of Col. James McMillan, a member of George Washington's staff, and was a neighbor of Abraham Lincoln for many years. He was brevetted major general in March, 1865. Gen. McMillan commanded the first and second brigades of the 19th army corps, served with Butler in the Gulf campaign, and captured the blockade runner Fox, one of the richest [illegible] of the civil war. He was a native of Clark county, Kentucky. His widow and [illegible] daughters survive him.

CYCLONE IN AUSTRALIA

Many Persons Killed and Buildings Wrecked at Townsville.

Brisbane, Queensland, March 10.—Townsville, North Queensland, has been visited by a cyclone, in which many persons were killed or injured. A part of the hospital building collapsed during the storm, killing six persons. Schools, churches and residences were destroyed and many of the inhabitants have been rendered homeless.

The Markets.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 10.—Close.—The grain trade played a waiting game today. The government report was the bugbear and neither bulls or bears went into the play very extensively. Although the government report is anticipated as bearish and has undoubtedly been discounted to a certain extent, no one is in position to say just how large a short interest exists. The opening was steady on the cables, which displayed a good tone. Cash and May opened unchanged and July at an advance of ⅜c. The demand, which evidently came from shorts and kept the quotations steady throughout the first hour, did not hold out well and prices eased up, May declining ⅛c and July ¼c. The weather map shows a wide area of precipitation with temperature generally mild and no indication of colder weather. Receipts were slightly over last year.

The low point in May was reached about noon, when it touched 76c. There was a little rally after this, and the closing price was unchanged from yesterday. Cash was also unchanged, but the July option closed ½c higher. It was reported that 100,000 bushels of wheat were sold to Lisbon. The clearances of wheat and flour were 287,000 bushels. The primary receipts were 514,000 bu.; last week, 291,000; last year, 437,000; shipments, 165,000; last week, 180,000; last year 110,000.

The corn cables were firm and linked with the weather, which is very unfavorably to corn, opened the coarse grain with a steady tone. The May option made ¼c gain at the start, but later the offerings became quite plentiful and it lost the early advantage. July opened steady at ⅛c under yesterday and extended its decline to ¼c later. The clearances of corn were heavy—702,884 bu. Primary receipts were 936,000 bu.; last week, 799,000; last year, 337,000; shipments, 634,000; last week, 551,000; last year, 232,000. The close was unchanged for March and May, and ¼c lower for July.

There was very little activity in the oats market, but prices held steady at a slight drop under yesterday's values. May opened ¼c lower, and July ½c lower. The clearances were 11,443 bu. The close was ½c lower for the near options and unchanged for July.

Seed was dull, and after a steady opening began to ease off on some scattered long selling. The stocks are still decreasing rapidly, with shipments today at 1,950 bags, compared with 1,100 a year ago. Receipts today, 400 bags; last year, 1,000. At midday March was easier, but the more distant months held steady. Estimated receipts of seed in Toledo for tomorrow, 300 bags. The close was 5c lower for March and April and 2½c off for October. Low grades were steady.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today March 9 Close.
Cash	74	74	71	74	74
May	76¼	76⅜	76	76¼	76¼
July	73½	73¼	73⅛	73¼	72¾
Corn—					
March	....	....	....	44½	44½
May	44¾	44⅝	44½	44¼	44½
July	44⅞	44¾	44½	44¾	45
Oats—					
March	....	....	....	35½	36
May	35¾	35½	35½	35½	36
July	30¾	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Clover Seed—					
March	$7.10	$7.05	$7.05	$7.05	$7.10
April	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.97
Oct.	5.42½	5.42½	5.40	5.40	5.42½

Rye—No. 2 53½c n.
Timothy—Prime, $1.60@1.65.
Alsike—Prime, $7.50n.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	74⅛	74⅜	71	[illegible]	74¼
July	71⅝	71¾	71¼	71⅝	70
Corn—					
May	41¼	47¾	47¼	47⅜	[illegible]
July	44¾	44¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43⅛	43⅛
Oats—					
May	34¼	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	79¼	79½	79	79⅛	[illegible]
July	76⅞	77⅜	76⅛	75¾	77⅛
Corn—					
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53¾	53¼
July	50¾	50½	50¼	50⅜	

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	68¼	68⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May				[illegible]	[illegible]
July				73¾	74⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May				[illegible]	[illegible]
July				74¾	74⅛

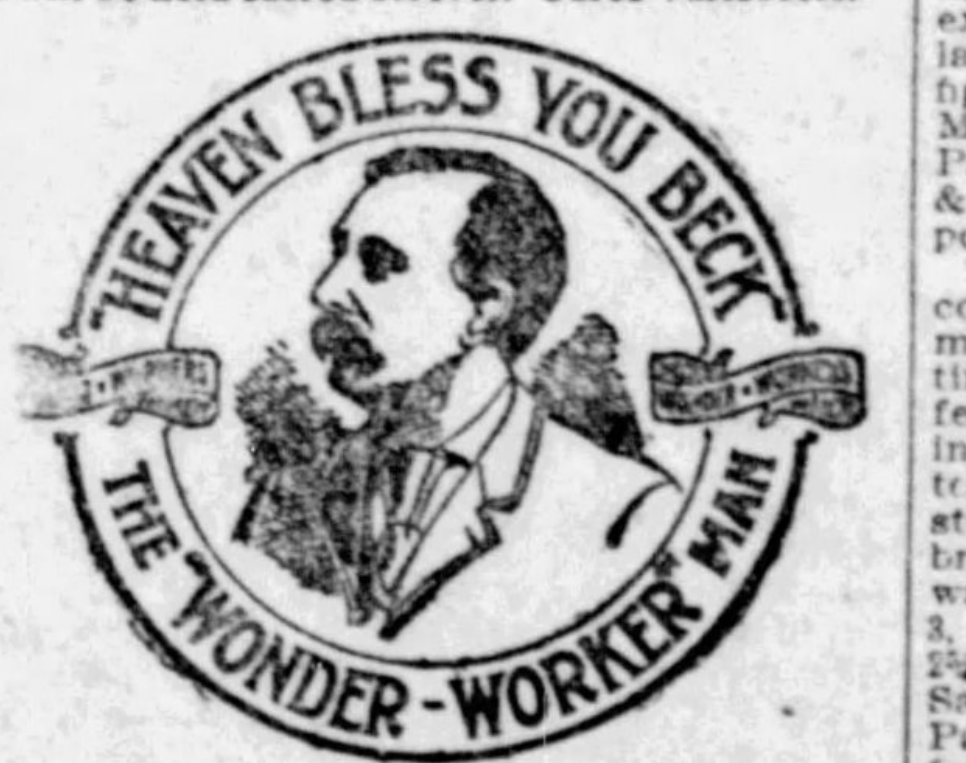
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	18.40	18.42	18.35	18.40	[illegible]
July	17.90	17.97	17.87	17.92	17.95
Lard—					
May	10.17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	10.10	10.15	10.07	10.15	10.07

Weak Man

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 200,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Man's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



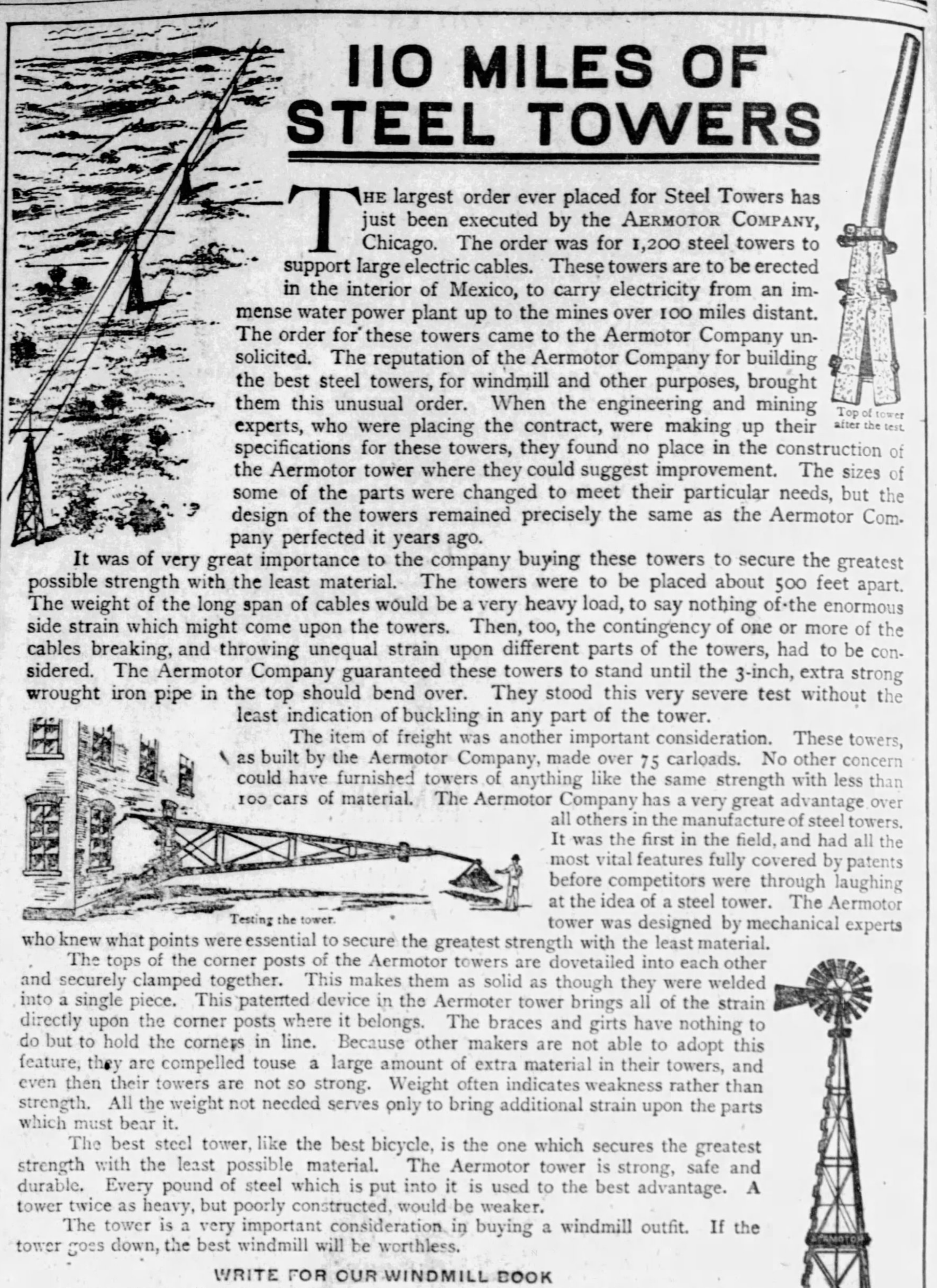
I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore natural strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



110 MILES OF STEEL TOWERS

The largest order ever placed for Steel Towers has just been executed by the AERMOTOR COMPANY, Chicago. The order was for 1,200 steel towers to support large electric cables. These towers are to be erected in the interior of Mexico, to carry electricity from an immense water power plant up to the mines over 100 miles distant. The order for these towers came to the Aermotor Company unsolicited. The reputation of the Aermotor Company for building the best steel towers, for windmill and other purposes, brought them this unusual order. When the engineering and mining experts, who were placing the contract, were making up their specifications for these towers, they found no place in the construction of the Aermotor tower where they could suggest improvement. The sizes of some of the parts were changed to meet their particular needs, but the design of the towers remained precisely the same as the Aermotor Company perfected it years ago.

It was of very great importance to the company buying these towers to secure the greatest possible strength with the least material. The towers were to be placed about 500 feet apart. The weight of the long span of cables would be a very heavy load, to say nothing of the enormous side strain which might come upon the towers. Then, too, the contingency of one or more of the cables breaking, and throwing unequal strain upon different parts of the towers, had to be considered. The Aermotor Company guaranteed these towers to stand until the 3-inch, extra strong wrought iron pipe in the top should bend over. They stood this very severe test without the least indication of buckling in any part of the tower.

The item of freight was another important consideration. These towers, as built by the Aermotor Company, made over 75 carloads. No other concern could have furnished towers of anything like the same strength with less than 100 cars of material. The Aermotor Company has a very great advantage over all others in the manufacture of steel towers. It was the first in the field, and had all the most vital features fully covered by patents before competitors were through laughing at the idea of a steel tower. The Aermotor tower was designed by mechanical experts who knew what points were essential to secure the greatest strength with the least material.

The tops of the corner posts of the Aermotor towers are dovetailed into each other and securely clamped together. This makes them as solid as though they were welded into a single piece. This patented device in the Aermoter tower brings all of the strain directly upon the corner posts where it belongs. The braces and girts have nothing to do but to hold the corners in line. Because other makers are not able to adopt this feature, they are compelled touse a large amount of extra material in their towers, and even then their towers are not so strong. Weight often indicates weakness rather than strength. All the weight not needed serves only to bring additional strain upon the parts which must bear it.

The best steel tower, like the best bicycle, is the one which secures the greatest strength with the least possible material. The Aermotor tower is strong, safe and durable. Every pound of steel which is put into it is used to the best advantage. A tower twice as heavy, but poorly constructed, would be weaker.

The tower is a very important consideration in buying a windmill outfit. If the tower goes down, the best windmill will be worthless.

WRITE FOR OUR WINDMILL BOOK

We have a book that tells all about windmills. It begins with the Dutch wind mills of 1400 and ends with the Aermotor of 1903. It contains 125 pictures to show you what windmills should do and what they should be. It tells all that invention has done for them. When you read this book you will know all that anyone knows about windmills. You will know the right kind from the wrong kind and know all the differences. To avoid a mistake don't buy without reading it. The book is free. Simply write for it.

AERMOTOR CO., 1285 12TH ST., CHICAGO

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 10.—Noon.—Money on call firm at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Sterling exchange fairly steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at [illegible] for demand, and at [illegible] for 60-day bills; posted rates, [illegible] and [illegible]; commercial bills, [illegible]. Bar silver, [illegible]. Mexican dollars, [illegible].

New York, March 10.—Wall St.—The market opened weak under the influence of reports of hostilities between large holders of Southern Pacific; that stock broke 1½ on the sale of 1,000 shares, and Union Pacific lost ¾. The declines elsewhere were fractional and there were a few small gains, but these were among the less important stocks.

Large purchasing orders appeared for some of the metal stocks, and their strength was diffused to some extent in the general market, checking the reaction. An advance in the price of pig lead was reflected by the rise of 1½ in Smelting preferred. Amalgamated also gained 1, and Anaconda 3 on the rise of Copper. Elsewhere prices rebounded sharply. Sugar, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, St. Paul and New York Central advancing a fraction above last night, while Southern Pacific and Union Pacific made substantial rallies.

The higher level of prices invited renewed selling, which was concentrated against the Pacifics for a time, but soon extended all around. Most of the speculative favorites sold below their opening figures and showed little rallying power. Metropolitan Street Railway, Canadian Pacific and Rock Island lost 1, St. Louis & San Francisco 1¾ and Ice preferred 4 points.

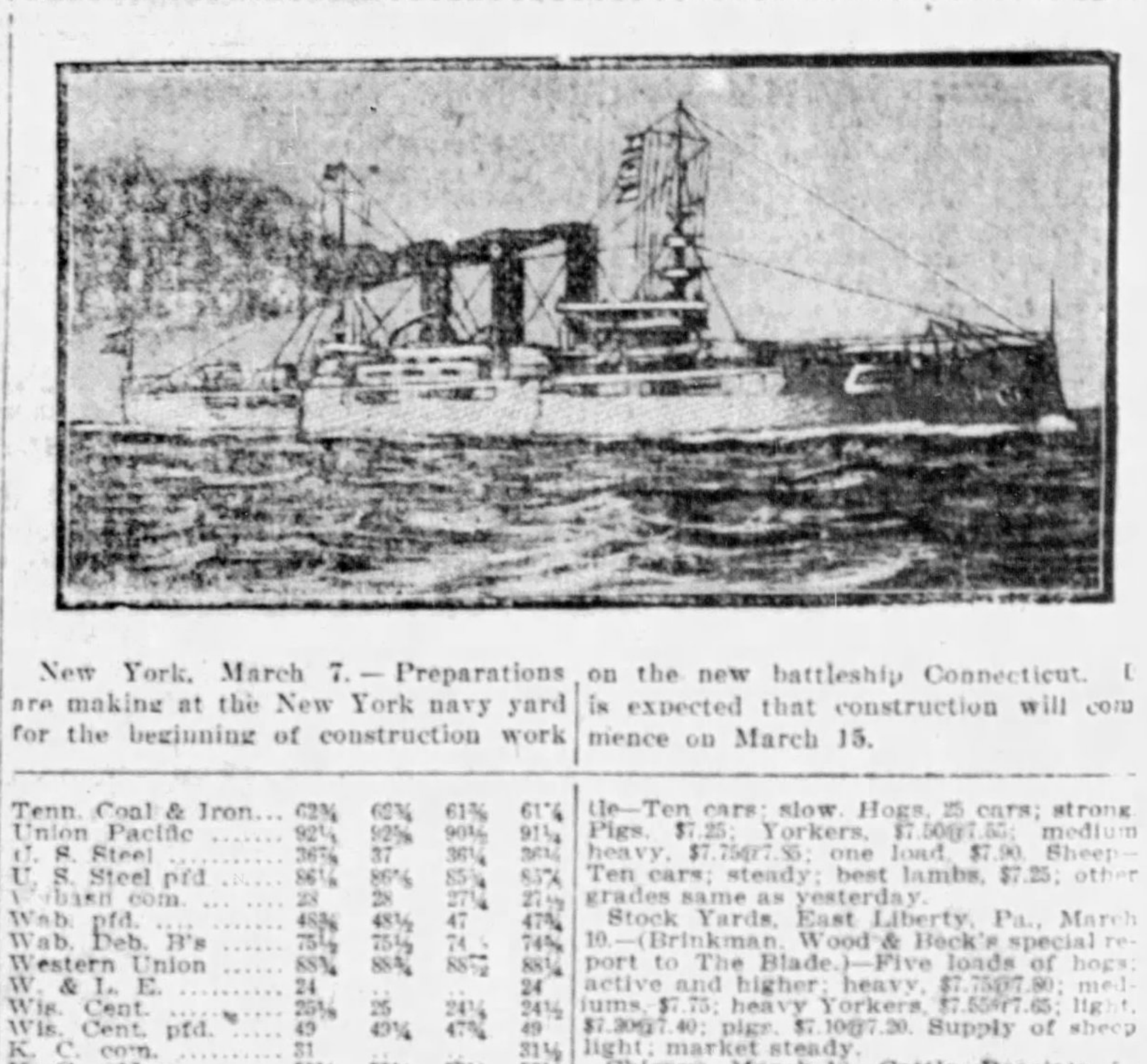
The check to yesterday's recovery discouraged the buying movement and the market became dull and heavy for a time. A slump of 9½ in American Ice preferred and 4¾ in the common on light selling created a bad impression and soon afterward there was a plentiful selling of stocks all around the room and some bad breaks in prices. Metropolitan Street Railway and Minneapolis & St. Louis dropped 3, Southern Pacific 2¾, New York Central 2¾, Delaware & Hudson and St. Louis & San Francisco 2¼, Rock Island 1¾, Union Pacific 2, American Malting 1¾, the preferred 2¾ and many active stocks between 1@2 points. Amalgamated reacted 2¾ and then rallied a point as did New York Central and Southern Pacific and the market rallied, but was very feverish.

Prices held fairly well at the noon rally. No attempt was made to increase the recovery, bull operators being contented to hold the list steady so as to invite further liquidation and bear selling. Pennsylvania weakened decidedly at 1 o'clock and sold well under the forenoon lowest. American Ice rallied 1½ and the preferred 2¼.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco	28¼	28¼	27¼	28
Am. Sg. Refg. Co.	126½	127⅛	124⅜	126
Atchison	81	82	80⅜	80¾
Atchison pfd	97⅝	97⅝	97	97½
Am. Car & F. Co.	39⅜	39⅜	38¾	39¼
Anaconda	120⅛	121	119	119¾
Amal. Copper	73⅝	74⅛	72½	73¼
B. & O.	91¾	92⅝	91⅛	91½
Brooklyn R. T.	65	65⅜	63	63⅝
Canadian Pacific	....	128¼	126¼	127
Chicago G. W.	24	24⅛	23⅞	24
Con. Tob. 4's	62¼	....	....	62½
Colorado Fuel	65½	66	64½	65
Ches. & Ohio	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¼
Erie com.	34⅛	34⅞	33⅞	34
Hocking	103	103	102	102¾
Louis. & Nash.	118½	118¼	117	117½
Leather	12⅛	12¼	12	12¼
Ice com.	9⅝	9¾	5¾	6¾
Manhattan	142⅛	142⅛	140⅛	141⅞
Mex. Cent	26¼	26⅛	[illegible]	26⅝
Mis. Pac	108	108½	106⅝	107⅝
Mo. K. & T.	25¾	26½	24⅝	25
North. Am. Co.	105	....	....	105
New York Cen.	140⅝	141½	137⅝	138
N. & W. com.	71⅛	71½	70	71
Ont. & West	30⅜	30⅜	30	30¾
Pennsylvania	143⅝	144⅛	141⅛	142⅛
Pacific Mail	37	37⅞	36	36⅝
Peoples' Gas Co.	101⅝	101⅝	101	101
Reading com	58⅝	58⅝	57⅛	57⅝
Rock Island	42⅝	42⅝	41⅝	41½
Rep. I. & S. Co.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
Rep. pfd	78⅝	79	78⅝	78⅝
Southern Ry	32	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜
Southern Ry. pfd	93	....	....	93
St. Paul	169	169⅞	166⅛	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	62⅝	62⅝	60¼	60⅞
St. L. San. F. com.	80	80	77⅝	79
Tenn. Coal & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Steel pfd	86¼	86⅝	85⅜	85⅞
Wabash com.	28	28	27¼	27½
Wab. pfd.	48⅜	48½	47	47¾
Wab. Deb. B's	75½	75½	74	74¾
Western Union	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88½
W. & L. E.	24	....	....	24
Wis. Cent.	25⅛	25	24¼	24½
Wis. Cent. pfd.	49	49¼	47⅝	49
K. C. com.	31	....	....	31¼
K. C. pfd.	53½	53⅛	53½	53½
Tex. Pac.	38	38	37	37½

The Battleship Connecticut.



New York, March 7.—Preparations are making at the New York navy yard for the beginning of construction work on the new battleship Connecticut. It is expected that construction will be commenced on March 15.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 29@30c; solid pack, 26@27c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 12@12½c.
Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.
Cheese—Michigan full cream, 14@15c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh, 20c; candled, 17c; storage, 14@15c.
Cabbages—75c@$1.00.
Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c, firm.
Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.
Cucumbers—Hothouse, $2.00@2.25 per doz.
Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.
Celery—Home-grown, 35@50c per bunch.
Beets—30@40c per bu.
Mango Peppers—40c per bu.
Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $4.00@4.50.
Spinach—50@75c per bu.
Onions—65@75c.
Spanish Onions—$1.10@1.15 per crate.
Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.50@2.00.
Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.60@2.75.
Hubbard Squash—1@1½c per lb.; $18@20 per ton.
Parsnips—35@40c per bu.
Turnips—25@30c per bu.
Carrots—25@30c per bu.
Potatoes—55@60c.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$1.25@1.50 per bu.; $5.00@7.00 per bbl.
Rutabagas—35c per bu.
Apples—75c@$1.00 per bu.; per bbl., $2.50@3.00, as to quality and variety.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 11½; spring chickens, 12c per lb.; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c.
Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12@14c; spring chickens, 14@15c per lb.; turkeys, 18@20c; ducks, 15c; geese, 12½@13c.

New York Produce.

New York, March 10.—Beef—Dull.
Pork—Firm.
Lard—Firm. Prime western steam, $10.35.
Butter—Receipts, 6,440 pkgs.; firm. State dairy, 17@26c; extra creamery, 28c; held creamery, 17@23½c; creamery, common to choice, 18@27c.
Cheese—Receipts, 1,846 pkgs.; firm. State full cream, fancy, small, colored, fall made, 14⅝c; small, white, fall made, 14c; large, colored, fall made, 14¼@14½c; large, white, fall made, 14@14¼c.
Eggs—Receipts, 6,161 pkgs.; firmer. State and Pennsylvania, average best, 19½c; western fancy, 19c; southern, 18½c; refrigerated, 12@16c.
Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅝@3 25-32c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined, steady; crushed, $5.40; powdered, $4.90; granulated, $4.80.
Coffee—Steady. No. 7 Rio, 5⅝c.
Molasses—Quiet. New Orleans, 31@40c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 10.—Butter steady. Creamery, 18@27½c; dairies, 14@24c.
Eggs easier, 16½c.
Cheese steady. Twins, 13¼@13¾c; daisies, 13@13½c; young Americas, 13@13½c.

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 10.—(Eirick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—[illegible]. Hogs, $7.25; [illegible] Ten cars; steady; best lambs, $7.25; other grades same as yesterday.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., March 10.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Five loads of hogs; active and higher; heavy, $7.75@7.80; mediums, $7.75; heavy Yorkers, $7.55@7.65; light, $7.20@7.40; pigs, $7.10@7.20. Supply of sheep light; market steady.

Chicago, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.75; poor to medium, $3.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.75; cows, $1.40@4.50; heifers, $2.25@4.75; canners, $1.40@2.60; bulls, $2.25@4.25; calves, $3.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $3.75@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 10,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 25,000; left over, 5,866; market 5@10c higher; mixed and butchers, $7.20@7.55; good to choice heavy, $7.55@7.70; rough heavy, $7.30@7.55; light, $6.80@7.30; bulk of sales, $8.25@7.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep and lambs steady to strong; good to choice wethers, $5.00@5.65; fair to choice mixed, $4.00@4.75; native lambs, $5.00@7.00.

Cleveland, O., March 10.—(Bower & Bowers' special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market active and generally 5c higher. Yorkers, $7.50; mediums, $7.65@7.70; pigs, $7.00@7.10; stags and roughs, $5.50@6.50; closing steady.

Flax Seed.

Chicago, March 10.—Flax—Cash N. W., 1.11; S. W., 1.09; May, 1.11.

Cotton.

New York, March 10.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 8 points higher, the most marked advance was on the nearer positions, with March leading on a demand from the shorts. The early improvement was largely due to continued bad weather in the South and fairly encouraging cables. Trading was mainly of a local character, or between the contending bull and bear leaders. The smaller shorts covered on fears of renewed buying activity by the pool. The South and Europe took part in the local market. The movement was regarded as heavy, the weather considered, and prices fell off a half dozen points, but again rallied to about the best figures on renewed covering of further reports of danger from floods.

Cotton futures opened steady. March, 9.78; May, 9.72; June, 9.54; July, 9.51; August, 9.22; September, 8.85; October, 8.55; November, 8.47; December, 8.47.

At noon the market was firm with prices net 6 to 12 point higher; shorts were still very uneasy, owing to the Mississippi flood rumors, and Wall street shorts were prominent as buyers; spots easier; mid ups, 10; mid gulf, 10.25.

Estimated receipts at the ports today, 28,000 bales, compared with 29,556; last week and at New Orleans today 7,553 bales, against 10,081 last week, and at Houston 10,970 bales, against 5,629 last year.

Wool.

Boston, March 10.—Notwithstanding the interruption of trade caused by the recent embargo on wool, prices are generally steady with a little softness here and there. There has been a fair amount of trade since the embargo was lifted last week. Fine territory wools have been fairly active, with prices firm. Fine staple wool is held at 55c, scoured basis; fine medium at 50½c; mediums, 46@48c; fleece wools continue in good demand. Ohio and Penna XX and above, 32@32½c; X, 29@29c; Michigan X and above, 27@28c. Australian wool holds firm; combing choice, scoured basis, 75@78c; good, 78@80c; average, 75@78c.